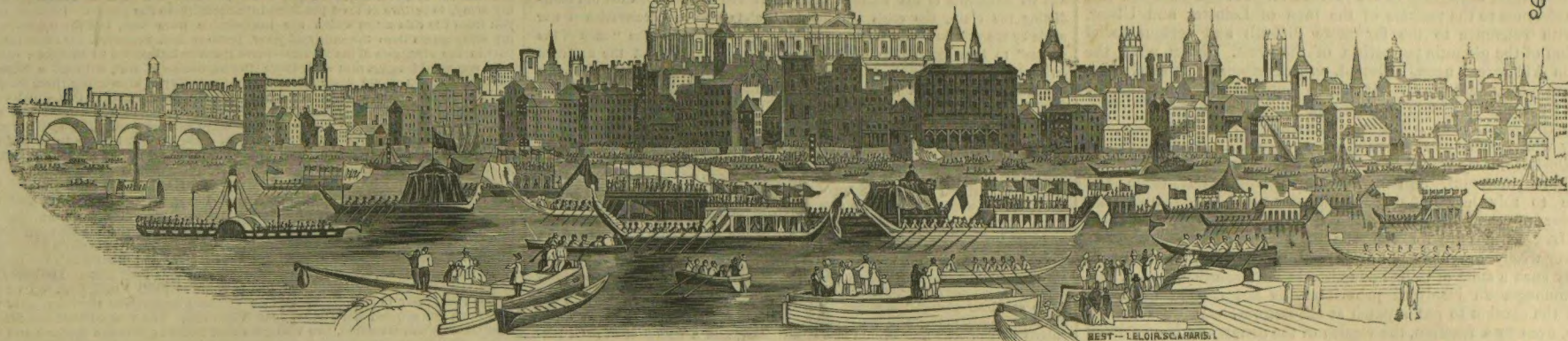


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

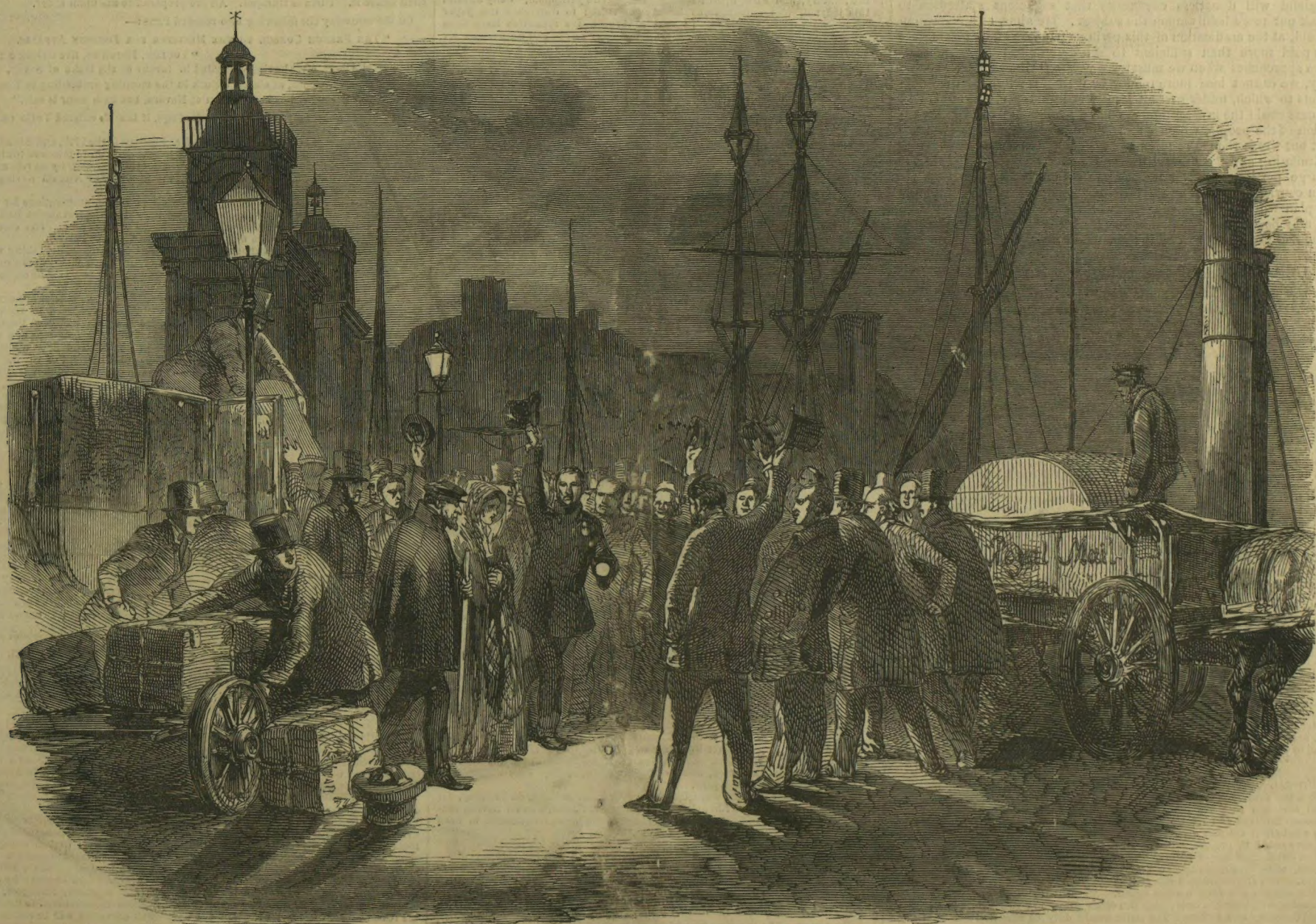
## THE IRISH PERPLEXITY.

Those fortunate, and hitherto loyal, portions of Ireland that are peopled by Saxons, and that have some property to lose or to preserve, continue their agitation against the Ministerial measure of a Rate in Aid for the relief of the bankrupt unions of Munster and Connaught. They allege that they maintain their own poor, and that there is no more justice in calling upon them to support, in whole or in part, the pauperism of other districts of Ireland, than there would be in calling upon Kent, Lancashire, or the Lothians for the same purpose. They insist that Ireland is an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and that the Rate in Aid is virtually a separatist and Repeal measure. They furthermore condemn the policy of the Ministers, in attempting mere palliatives and temporary relief for the enormous misery and degradation of Connaught, while the main thing needed and expected at their hands is a remedy. There is a large admixture of truth in these representations; and although it is to be deplored that peaceable Ulster and Leinster should have taken up the business of agitation, it is possible, and indeed probable, that good will flow from it; and that sooner or later the result will be, not only the "Justice to Ireland" for which they clamour, but the "Justice to England and Scotland" which has hitherto been a stranger to their thoughts.

It is acknowledged on all hands that it is a hard case upon the industrious north of Ireland, which maintains its own poor, and does its duty by them, to be called upon to aid the overwhelming pauperism and bankruptcy of the west. But, unless the west of Ireland is to be abandoned to despair and famine, and to become a waste, the burden of the temporary relief and the permanent cure

must be borne by property somewhere or other. We cannot draw sustenance for the paupers of Connaught out of the air. We cannot levy a rate in cloudland. Men of flesh and blood must pay it; and if the burden be hard upon Ulster, it would be equally hard upon any other part of the kingdom on which it might happen to be placed. "Take the money out of the Consolidated Fund," says Ulster. "Contribute your fair share to the Consolidated Fund," reply England and Scotland; "and then, but not till then, there may be reason in your recommendation." Ulster and Leinster have hitherto very conveniently forgotten that all Ireland has been excused from the payment of Assessed Taxes, and from the Income and Property Tax, because a portion of Ireland was very poor; and that they, the rich portions of the country, have been the gainers by this exemption. As long as the sole effect of what they now call "a separate national interest as between England and Ireland" was to relieve them of burdens that the broader shoulders of their fellow-countrymen upon this side of St. George's Channel were forced to bear, the now indignant men of Ulster were as quiet as lambs. They never considered it a step towards Repeal and separation to be freed from the unwelcome visits of the collector of the Assessed Taxes. It was all right and proper, in their estimation, that the man in England or Scotland who had an income of £300 should pay nine pounds per annum to the State, while the comfortable man of Ulster should pay nothing, although he had as large an income. As soon, however, as Government proposed a rate of sixpence in the pound, in aid of their bankrupt neighbours in the west, they discovered that the proposal was Repeal in disguise, and insisted upon a closer union with Great Britain. The men of Ulster

and Leinster are doubtless the best blood of Ireland. It is a misfortune that they should be dissatisfied; but they must see that they cannot claim a double exemption. England and Scotland will be quite content with the defeat of the Ministerial proposition if it lead to a fair fiscal settlement and equalisation of burdens. If Ulster and Leinster deserve no harsher treatment than any other portion of the kingdom, neither do they deserve any greater favour. We know that they maintain their own poor; but they should not forget that England and Scotland do so too, with the addition of a large immigration of pertinacious Irish vagrancy, that will not be denied, and that overflows from their shores to ours. The argument of the men of Ulster, if it be valid to save their pockets from the Irish Rate in Aid, is equally valid to mulct them in the British Property Tax. Indeed, this seems to be pretty generally acknowledged, even among themselves. At some of the meetings held for the denunciation of the Ministerial project, we see that this argument has produced its effect, and that many of the speakers have expressed their willingness to pay Property and Income Tax, or any tax borne by England and Scotland, if, by their liability to it, they can escape the more disagreeable liability to the poor-rate of Munster and Connaught. Major Blackall's amendment affirmed this principle; and, in the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, on Monday night, Mr. G. A. Hamilton emphatically stated his belief that the proprietors in the north and east of Ireland were perfectly ready to submit to any just taxation, provided this question were dealt with as an Imperial and not as a provincial question. Mr. Corry expressed the same sentiment, and said he had voted for the amendment of Major Blackall, because he considered an income tax the less objectionable of the two alternatives, and advised the



EMBARKATION OF SIR C. J. NAPIER, AT DOVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Irish landed proprietors to accept an assimilation of taxation between Ireland and England, which would entitle them to look to the Consolidated Fund for relief, rather than be subjected to a Rate in Aid. We can but express our hope that the matter will ultimately take this turn, and that all property, real or personal, in Great Britain or in Ireland, will be called upon to contribute in fair proportion to the general burdens of the United Empire. With such a result in prospective, we should rejoice at the defeat of the temporary and inefficient, if not ignorant, policy of the Ministers.

The opponents of the Rate in Aid, both in and out of Parliament, raise very valid objections to the Ministerial plan—considered, not with reference to the pockets of the men of Leinster and Ulster, but with reference to the far more difficult and serious social question of the gigantic pauperism of the west. Even were the Rate in Aid agreed upon, collected, and distributed, it would do no real and permanent good. It would but provide a few scanty meals for a vast multitude of perishing people. It would be like money thrown into the Atlantic. The same cry of destitution and misery would continue to be rung in our ears after it was expended. The howl of misery would be repeated day after day. The drain would be incessant, and every drain would but teach the people to rely less upon their industry, and more upon the clamour of their beggary. We must not trust entirely to a Poor-Law as a cure for the ills of Ireland. No Poor-Law, however wisely or justly administered, is of itself sufficient to remedy such a state of things as exists in that country. A Poor-Law amongst an insolvent proprietary is but cutting from the top of the blanket to put a patch at the bottom. It does not increase, even by a fraction, the wealth of the country; it is consumed by idle multitudes as soon as it is received. The lean kine are none the fatter, feed them as we will; they would swallow up the fat kine, and be none the better. In fact, a Poor-Law is but a "communism" of misery in such a pauper-ridden country as Connaught—a communism which will, unless the number of paupers be enormously diminished, rapidly extend itself into other provinces and districts, not of Ireland alone, but of England and Scotland, which already feel a foretaste of what they may expect if this overflow of wretchedness be not stopped at the fountain-head. As we have already said, the evil to be remedied in Ireland is poverty—and the only remedy for poverty is labour. In the circumstances of the landed proprietary of the West of Ireland, it is useless to look to them to employ the people. They cannot do it. A mere poor-rate, with such a helpless and numerous population of beggars, may make beggars of the landlords, but it cannot make labourers of the paupers. Emigration, as far as it goes, is a relief to those who remain; but it is only a slight and temporary relief. To remove half a million of paupers would be a scarcely perceptible boon; but what agency shall remove such a number? Emigration creates no wealth for those who remain behind. It may, at the utmost, leave them an additional mouthful to divide among them; but unless it take away all the population except such a proportion as shall be no more than sufficient to cultivate the land, it would be of no permanent advantage.

What then remains? Can nothing be done for Ireland? Are the nominally rich to be reduced to the actual level of the paupers around them? Are the really rich to be "taken down a peg"? Are the paupers themselves to be none the better for the daily and hourly immolation of new victims at the fearful shrine of this worse than Moloch? Are we to temporize and re-temporize, and patch and re-patch, and do increased mischief in our well-meaning ignorance of the remedy, or in our equally well-meant fear, of grappling with a subject so stupendous? Or are things to be left to themselves? We know that there are some who in utter hopelessness are inclined to fold their arms, and let fate do its worst; but such, we are convinced, is not the prevalent feeling of the country. Amid all the confusion and perplexity of Irish affairs—amid the angry warfare of contending theorists—amid the fears or despair of many, one plan, as yet rather timidly stated, begins to assume larger proportions, and to recommend itself to the serious attention of the country. That plan is Sir Robert Peel's. The favour with which it has been received both in Ireland and in England will doubtless encourage that sagacious statesman to speak out more boldly upon the subject. He aims, as a statesman should, at the eradication of this perilous pauperism. The empire has paid more than sufficient to alleviate or to pamper it. The time approaches when we must try a new experiment. Come what may, we cannot lose more money by it than we lose by the expedients to which, under present Ministerial guidance, we resort. In no case could the prosecution of such a plan lead to the demoralisation of the people, which is more than can be said for the benevolent but worse than Proudhonian system that is now engaged in assimilating and "communising" all ranks and classes of men in a large portion of Ireland. We trust that Sir Robert Peel will gain courage, and that he will take an early opportunity of unfolding his plan with more explicitness, and therefore with more authority. He may be assured that the mere attempt will secure him the respect and gratitude both of the Irish and the English people.

#### DEPARTURE OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.

THE new Commander-in-Chief of India, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., took his departure on Saturday evening for the Continent, en route to India, to enter on his important military duties in that country. Sir Charles J. Napier was occupied the whole of Friday week in taking leave of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the Government, and paying farewell visits to his numerous friends in the metropolis. On Saturday afternoon he had a protracted interview with the Duke of Wellington, at the conclusion of which he took leave of the illustrious Duke. Sir James Lushington, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, and a host of personal friends, called at the gallant General's residence in Upper Berkeley-street, to make complimentary visits prior to his leaving England. Sir Charles, accompanied by Lady Napier and Mrs. M'Murdo (his daughter), and by Lieutenant-Colonel George Napier, Major W. M. G. M'Murdo, Captain Bunbury, and Captain Pitt Kennedy, and suite, left Upper Berkeley-street, at a quarter past eight o'clock, for the terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, at London-bridge, and proceeded by the mail train to Dover, where the gallant General took farewell of Lady Napier and his daughter, on embarking in the mail-packet to Calais, whence Sir Charles and the members of his staff repair by the shortest route to Nice to see his brother, General Sir George Napier, and to sojourn there only a few hours. One of her Majesty's steamers stationed with the squadron in the Mediterranean will then convey Sir Charles and suite to Alexandria. Lady Napier and Mrs. M'Murdo remain in England for the present. Both ladies have travelled all through our oriental possessions, and have witnessed some of the most trying scenes.

It may be proper to state, in consequence of some inaccuracies which have found their way into the daily journals, that Sir Charles's staff is composed of the following officers:—Major Pitt Kennedy, military secretary; and Major M'Murdo, of the 78th Highlanders (son-in-law to Sir Charles); Captain Bunbury, 33rd Foot; Colonel George Napier, Cape Mounted Riflemen; and Major William Napier, Aides-de-Camp. Major Kennedy is not extra Aide-de-Camp, as is stated by the daily papers. The condition on which Sir Charles took the appointment, is that he be retained in India no longer than twelve months, unless circumstances of an extraordinary nature should render a further stay necessary. The nature of the next news from India will decide as to the intentions of the authorities with regard to the further despatch of troops. The regiments now under orders are merely going according to the ordinary rota for India service, not because of news lately received. The two regiments in question will proceed to Calcutta, and not to Bombay, as at first stated.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—The *Hermann* steamer, which left Southampton for New York, on Monday, was the first of the American mail steamers that has left this country since the new postal arrangement between England and the United States, and some curiosity was manifested to see what effect the new arrangement had on the amount of correspondence to be forwarded by the *Hermann*. Hitherto the American steamers have only taken out a small bag of letters, but the correspondence mailed for the United States, to be forwarded by the *Hermann* on Monday, amounted to six large sacks. The *Hermann* took out 125 passengers about 80 of whom were Germans, and the rest French and English. She also took out 1500 cases of merchandise, weighing 425 tons; only 300 cases were from this country, 1200 were from Germany and France. The latter would only be admitted into the United States from an American ship on account of the present navigation laws.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 28th March, 1849.

THE last week has produced a very notable change in the physiognomy of Paris. The old twitches and throes, which, from time to time, still betray the disease within the body, have flitted over the face of the capital in tolerably rapid succession; and, although they do not necessarily predict any immediate convulsion, they display a state of constitution which is very far from healthy. The tumultuous scenes in the Assembly, the temporary secession of the "Mountain" and its adherents of the Extreme Left, the refusal to vote upon the bill interdicting the clubs, the crisis that followed, and the open declaration of war made by the extreme Democratic party, its threat of rousing the "men of the streets" to insurrection, its defiance and its rage, commenced the agitation on Wednesday last; and although, upon "second thoughts," a great part of the seceders deemed it best to return to their duties and take part in the deliberation of the Assembly on the bill, yet the brand was thrown into the easily-inflammable stubble of public confidence; and renewed agitation, and the old alarmist cry, "*Nous allons avoir quelque chose*," have been the consequences. Nor has the confidence been restored by the truckling and would-be conciliatory policy of a Government from which the nation at large only demands "energy and firmness," in accepting amendment after amendment to mitigate and mollify the vote which declared the interdiction of the clubs, and in a great measure to nullify the effect of the whole bill: a very general sentiment prevails that there was great imprudence on the part of the Government in bringing forward the bill, which was sure to excite the most hostile virulence of the "Mountain" at the present hour, and before the present Assembly, when in so short a time a new Assembly will most probably be elected far more disposed to support firmly the most vigorous measures of the "friends of order," and then, in not carrying their point to its utmost extent, when once the measure was brought forward. The name of "bear-garden" attached to the sittings of the Assembly during the deliberation—if deliberations such tumultuous skirmishes can be called, particularly on Thursday last—would convey a far better idea of the scenes of which the deliberative hall of the French nation has been a witness. The defiance bidden by the "Mountain" to their own Republican principle of universal suffrage first roused the indignant exclamations of the majority of the Assembly; and, in the almost pugilistic encounters that ensued, Citizen Buvignier, "head bully of the Mountain," particularly distinguished himself by his thundering accusations of treachery to the country, hurled at the head of the majority, and by his incessant epithets of "liar," and "insolent fellow," applied to those of his colleagues who ventured to condemn his violence. The suspension of these tumultuous outrages by the acceptance of a proposal to send back certain amendments to the committee-room, on the part of the Government, has restored the Assembly in the last few days to some degree of calm; but the agitation of the capital has again assumed that revolutionary taint, which, like certain aspects in the sky, known to the weatherwise, predicts a storm that may come slowly on the horizon, but that is almost sure to come eventually.

The movement of Wednesday evening, when those old revolutionary *figures suspectes* of men *en blouse* floated down upon the streets of Paris once more, like dust before the storm wind, and banners might be again seen to be carried hither and thither in the dusk of the night, has since subsided; but the anxious expectation has not yet had time to calm down. There was a general impression prevalent among the *bourgeois* of Paris, that Monday was destined for an ultra-democratic manifestation against the interdiction of the clubs, which might have easily been transformed into an insurrection; but the day of Monday passed over quietly. Snow lay on the ground once more in Paris, and the cat-like temperament of the Parisian population is averse to cold and damp, even in the getting up of an *émeute*. The more probable reason, however, for the suspension of the manifestation may be supposed to have existed in the consciousness of the chiefs of the party, which has been unreservedly and frankly expressed, that "their time was not yet come," or, in other words, that their preparations, and their expected success in propagandizing and corrupting the military force were neither complete nor ripe. That some *coup* was intended, however, is very manifest, from the proclamations issued by the editors of the ultra-democratic and Socialist journals, in which they entreat their "friends of the people" not to make any riotous demonstration on Monday, the 26th of March, and to calm down their just indignation until a better occasion. It is not necessary to dwell upon the insolent airs with which the party chooses to assume that all the lower classes are at its beck, to be bid to rise against the rest of the country, or not, at its will; but amusing enough is the old inconsistency with which these proclamations to the people, calling upon them to moderate their indignation, ascribes the undeniable agitation to the manoeuvres of the Royalists and the subversive intrigues of a reactionary Government. That it was really the intention of the anarchist party to make what they call "an appeal to the people," and incite an insurrection in the case of the bill for the suppression of the clubs passing the Assembly, is well known from the indiscretion of many of their boastful acolytes: it only remained for the Government to prepare for its defence. More than ordinary precautions, then, have again been taken; the military posts have been doubled, and sentinels cry "*Au l'age*!" to passengers in the streets by night, and do not allow themselves to be approached within twenty steps. On the other hand, the efforts made by the Red and Socialist parties to seduce the troops from their allegiance are unremitting. Their journals loudly vaunt their success, while the Generals, on every public occasion, think it their duty to declare that the army is staunch in "the cause of order." The exertions of M. Proudhon with his paper, *Le Peuple*, have been particularly notorious in this respect: the most flattering addresses to the military, and calls upon its feelings of "true patriotism," daily abound in this journal, and subscriptions have been raised to distribute the paper gratis in the various barracks. In vain old repressive measures have been adopted, and the *Peuple* has been lately almost daily seized and confiscated for seditious and inflammatory language. These measures only excite the more the public curiosity. The paper is read, and consequently sold; and, what is more important, it continues to find its way into the hands of the non-commissioned officers and common soldiers. The expressions if the papers increase in insolence of excitement to insurrection; and, in spite of the protestations in favour of the fidelity of the army made by General Changarnier, it seems that several regiments will be sent off to the camp of St. Maurice, on the outskirts of Paris, to be more beyond the influence of these ultra-democratic organs.

The theatres, during the last week, have afforded striking examples of the increasing public acrimony of parties. It is the privilege of the so-called "reactionary" pieces, satirising the Republic, alone to attract crowds to the theatres; and authors and managers naturally profit by this disposition of the public.

#### FRANCE.

In the National Assembly, on Wednesday, the discussion on the estimates was interrupted by M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, who, ascending the tribune, said, that the Government considered it its duty to communicate to the Assembly the two despatches announcing the abdication of Charles Albert. The despatches having been read, "However rapid was this *démouement*," added the Minister, "it was not unforeseen; and although the Piedmontese Government in this circumstance disregarded the advice of France, we are, nevertheless, resolved to protect the integrity of Piedmont as well as the interests and dignity of France." (Murmurs and approbation.) M. Clement Thomas exclaimed, "It is rather late."

Some apprehensions having been entertained that a demonstration by the anarchists would be made on Monday in favour of the Clubs, and the organs of that party having also endeavoured to inflame the minds of the people against the Government, by stating (falsely) that 300,000 paupers were to be deprived of all public relief on that day—those fears, too, being aggravated by the attempted secession of the Opposition from the Assembly on the question of the law against the Clubs—the Government took extensive precautions to prevent an outbreak, and for a few days preceding and subsequent to Monday large bodies of troops were kept, day and night, under arms. However, everything passed quietly off, and the streets were as tranquil as usual.

The Red Republicans now say that the whole story is an invention of the police; and while the Government party declares that the Republicans endeavoured to create a movement in the faubourgs, and failed. The Montagnard members in the National Assembly go so far as to declare that they have proofs that a *complot* was organised by the police.

A private soldier named Claverie, of the 9th Regiment of Light Infantry, was arrested on Saturday night, whilst on guard at the War-office, and was lodged in the military prison of the Abbaye. He is charged with having publicly avowed himself a Socialist. Two sergeants of the 26th regiment of the line were also arrested in Paris on the same day, charged with a similar offence. Fifty-five artillerymen were arrested on Monday morning for having expressed opinions of the same kind. They are to be sent to Algeria.

Napoleon Bonaparte (son of Jerome), who has been appointed Ambassador of France at Madrid, presided at the popular Electoral Committee held at the Hotel de Ville, on Monday. A number of operatives were present, who loudly cheered the sentiments given expression to by the Emperor's nephew in a speech in which he declared his strong disapprobation of the reactionary tendencies of certain political celebrities.

In the National Assembly he has prepared an amendment to the budget of the Minister of the Interior, allocating a sum of 25,000*fr.* towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Marshal Ney.

On Wednesday M. Bonaparte left Paris for Madrid.

The proceedings at the State trials at Bourges are drawing to a close. All the witnesses have been examined, and Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in the address of counsel to the jury.

A woman named Leblanc was tried by court-martial in Paris, on Tuesday, for having taken an active part in aid of the insurgents of June, and for having mutilated the dead bodies of several Gardes Mobles. She was sentenced to hard labour for 10 years.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

##### PIEDMONT—ABDICATION OF KING CHARLES ALBERT.

The "war of Italian independence," as it has been called, has scarcely been re-commenced, before an unforeseen event of the greatest importance has occurred, which may arrest its further progress. That event is the abdication of Charles Albert. The occurrences which led to this result will be found noticed

below, as far as the scanty and confused accounts which have reached this country enable us to give them. Previous to undertaking active operations, Marshal Radetzky addressed the following pithy proclamation to the inhabitants of Piedmont:—

"Your King, as you know, invaded last year the states of the Emperor, master, in contempt of the right of nations. My victories had repelled that attack, which has no parallel in the history of nations; and yet I stopped my victorious army on the banks of the Ticino. Your King could have saved you from the devastation and the horrors of war, by accepting the proffered peace; but, instead of this, he renews his hostilities—and, led on by ambitious views, he again menaces the states of my Emperor. He forces me to place the theatre of war in your fertile fields. To him, and not to me, you must attribute the misfortunes that this unjust attack will draw upon you. I enter Piedmont with my army, to restore at least peace and tranquillity to the people. I cannot save you from the calamities which are inseparable from war, but the discipline of my army guarantees the safety of your persons and property. Do not take a part in the struggles of the armies—leave them to be decided by soldiers; otherwise you would aggravate still more the hardships of war, without a hope of success, and you would place me in the impossibility of alleviating them for you as far as is in my power. There never was a more unjust war than that which your King wages against the Emperor, my master; there never was a more just war than that which I feel myself forced to wage against you. The spirit of conquest does not animate me, like Charles Albert; but I come to defend the rights of the Emperor, my master, and the integrity of the monarchy, which your Government, that has made alliance with rebellion, lawlessly menaces."

"RADETZKY, Field-Marshal."

The active resumption of hostilities commenced on the 20th inst., and the belligerents at once plunged in *medias res*. Both armies advancing from opposite directions to the Ticino, with the view of carrying the war the one into the others territories, and of ultimately occupying each others respective capitals Milan and Turin, viz. Charles Albert's troops, the former city, and Radetzky's the latter; they met on the 21st, when two different engagements took place. The accounts of those affairs are rather confused, and in some respects conflicting, but we are enabled to gather that they took place in the Piedmontese territory, after the Austrians had crossed the Ticino, near Vigevano. The first conflict was fought near Galasco and Gambolo, two villages about half way between Mortara and the river. The Piedmontese troops are reported as having sustained the attack without giving way, and to have taken 1500 prisoners.

The more important affair, which took place on the same evening, near Mortara, was adverse to the Piedmontese. Marshal Radetzky, after having crossed the Ticino, on the 20th, at mid-day, by the bridge of Vigevano, advanced at the head of 40,000 men towards Mortara; and while, with the main body of his troops, he directed his march towards Vercelli, he disposed his left wing so as to cut the Piedmontese in two; and two divisions of Charles Albert's troops, which were thus cut off from the rest of the Sardinian army, were forced to retire to the neighbourhood of Pavia. In order to re-establish the communications between the two wings of his army, Charles Albert was forced hastily to recall the 4th, or Duke of Genoa's, division, which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora, and been pushed forward to Magenta, nearly at the same moment that Radetzky was crossing the Ticino in the opposite direction, at Vigevano. It was evident that his Majesty, in order to re-establish his communications, had then only one of two alternatives—either to retreat, and endeavour to take up a position in the neighbourhood of Vercelli or Casale, or at once to give battle. The first plan was rendered difficult by the rapidity with which Marshal Radetzky moved forward to Vercelli, and he consequently determined upon at once attacking the Austrians. A battle was consequently fought on the evening of the 21st, in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, between that place and Mortara—the result of which was, that, after an obstinate struggle on both sides, the Piedmontese were defeated, and forced to retreat towards Turin, and the Austrians occupied Mortara.

Letters from Turin, of the 23rd, describe the battles fought on the 21st as of the most sanguinary description. The brigades of Savoy, Savona, and Pignerol conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity; but the Piedmontese, at Mortara, are said to have behaved with great cowardice, and suffered an inferior Austrian force to occupy that town. There was no fighting on the 22nd. The King's head-quarters were then at Novara. Marshal Radetzky was at Pavia on the 21st, with his staff, 5000 men, and 54 pieces of artillery.

The King's army amounted to 65,000 fighting men; but the circumstance of its having, through Radetzky's generalship, been divided by a distance of nearly sixty leagues, rendered the right wing, which had taken refuge in Pavia, paralyzed and useless. On the other hand, Radetzky, who, on the day that the armistice was denounced, had only 50,000 men under his command, had since received reinforcements which raised that number to between 65,000 and 70,000. He is at the head of a united and victorious army, flushed with success, and eager for a further encounter. Besides this, he has vast resources, which he can call into play at any time in case of need, but for the employment of which it appears that there will be no occasion.

On Wednesday the French Government received a telegraphic despatch from its Minister at Turin, dated the 25th inst. It was couched in the following words:—

"THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"TURIN, March 25.

"The army has been driven back into the mountains at Bielle and Borgo Manero. The Austrians occupy Novara, Vercelli, and Trino.

"It appears certain that the King has abdicated, and has fled into Switzerland. The Duke of Savoy has not yet written to Turin. The Government have requested M. Abercrombie and myself to demand an armistice to cover Turin. We have placed ourselves at their disposal, and we shall set out as soon as they shall desire it. Turin is tranquil. All are prepared to maintain order.

On the same day the following also reached Paris:—

"THE FRENCH CONSUL TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"TOULON, March 28, five o'clock P.M.

"Charles Albert, after having abdicated in favour of the Duke of Savoy, traversed Nice on the 26th, at eleven o'clock in the morning proceeding to France. The Piedmontese army has been beaten at Novara, but its honour is safe."

The veteran Radetzky, who is 82 years of age, it is said, entered Turin on the evening of the 25th inst.

Charles Albert was said to be at Lyons on the afternoon of the 27th, and it is added that England and France have proffered their joint mediation to preserve the integrity of the Sardinian dominions; and the Austrian Government, by its representatives at Turin and Paris, have accepted it, the Emperor of Austria having no object of conquest in view.

TUSCANY.—At Florence, according to the latest accounts, preparations for war were going on with the greatest activity. The Provisional Government had decreed the immediate organization of a Polish legion of 2000 men. The colours of this corps will be the Tuscan flag with the White Eagle of Poland.

Advices from Modena state that the Duke has retired to Brescello, taking with him everything he most values, such as jewels, pictures, the rarest manuscripts of his library. As yet, the Bishop, by his exhortations, has prevented an outbreak in that city.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Italian journals do not bring an official announcement of the rejection, by the Sicilians, of the ultimatum proposed to them by the King of the Two Sicilies; but a decree, dated the 11th, had been issued at Palermo, ordering a levy *en masse*, and other decrees and proclamations of a warlike tendency seem to render the fact more than probable. The *Luce*, a Sicilian journal, publishes a message from Ruggiero Settimo, President of the Sicilian Government to the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, announcing the resignation of the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine, Public Instruction, and Public Works; in consequence of which Marquis Torreaarsa is named to the Ministry of Finance, Di Marco to that of Public Instruction and Public Works, Pasquale Calvi to that of Worship and Justice, and Mariano Stabile to War and Marine. At the moment of going to press, the same journal states that Marquis Torreaarsa has not accepted the portfolio of Finance.

#### AUSTRIA.

There is little news of interest this week from Vienna. Three of the murderers of Latour were hanged on the morning of the 20th inst. Their fate seemed not to excite the least feeling of compassion in any portion of the numerous crowd assembled to witness the execution. The two other prisoners convicted of participation in the same crime were condemned to twenty years of imprisonment with forced labour.

From Hungary there is no intelligence worth noticing.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The late rumours of a prolongation of the armistice between Germany and Denmark are being confirmed on all sides. The last German papers inform us, that the order which instructed the Generals in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia to march their troops to Altona, has been countermanded. The Prussian regiments will remain in their garrisons.

#### GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The motion for making the proposed ruler of the German Confederated States Emperor of Germany, constituting that dignity hereditary, and vesting it in the present King of Prussia, has been rejected by the National Assembly; and in consequence the Von Gagern Ministry has resigned. The ministerial crisis, according to the latest accounts, still continues.

#### SPAIN.

According to the latest advices from Catalonia, Cabrera is about attempting to rekindle the civil war in Navarre, Arragon, and Valencia, by detaching part of his forces into those provinces. He has already withdrawn 2000 men from the district of Gerona, the focus of the contest, and threatens to invade Arragon at their head. On their side, the Carlists in France and the above provinces, as well as those of Castile, La Mancha, Extremadura, &c., are not idle, so we may expect to see warm work in the course of the summer.

The entire force Cabrera has at his disposal in Catalonia amounts to 5600 infantry, and 200 cavalry. Narvaez has instructed the Captain-General of Catalonia to adopt the severest measures against the insurgents; that is to say, to shoot all who fall into his hands, or such persons who hold communication with them, to collect the taxes with extreme rigour; to impose upon the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona, whatever extra charges he may think fit for the maintenance of local free corps, and to shoot, transport, and imprison recusants. This savage measure, if persisted in, must lead to deplorable results, for all the worst traits of the Catalonian character will be called into play by it, and Cabrera will at length be forced to adopt reprisals.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Distringing for Rates Bill was read a third time, and passed, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—Lord STANLEY presented a petition from Nova Scotia, complaining of the removal of Mr. Fairbanks from the office of Provisional Treasurer, and of the manner in which the administration of the colony has been conducted. In 1845, the office of Treasurer having become vacant, the Governor of the colony, Lord Falkland, suggested the propriety of establishing a rule, that no person having a seat in the assembly, or belonging to any party, should, in future, be selected to fill it. That suggestion was approved by the then Secretary of State (Lord Stanley), and Mr. Fairbanks accepted the office, on the express condition that he should hold his appointment during good behaviour, and independent of all political changes that might afterwards take place; and, in order to qualify himself, he had given up his seat in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and relinquished his practice as a barrister. His appointment had been subsequently confirmed by Mr. Gladstone, the Secretary of State who succeeded him (Lord Stanley), and the conduct of Mr. Fairbanks had been approved by the present Secretary, Lord Grey. But, last year, a bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia Assembly to alter the departmental offices; and by this bill it was proposed to remove Mr. Fairbanks without compensation. Lord Grey at first resisted this injustice, and up to November last disapproved of the measure, as injurious to the best interests of the colony, and most unjust towards Mr. Fairbanks; but, after that, a marvellous change came over the mind of the noble Earl, and he came to the extraordinary conclusion that, as the honour of the Crown was not pledged, he was not prepared to refuse to submit the bill for her Majesty's assent, should the Provincial Legislature, by an address to the Crown, signify their desire to persist in the measure. Lord Stanley, having condemned this individual case of hardship, which involved a violation of the solemnly pledged faith of the Crown, proceeded to describe the fatal system of party government allowed to prevail, no check existing upon the chance small majority of the House of Assembly being found in the Legislative Council, the Governor, or the Secretary of State of the Home Government. He pointed out the startling fact that 100 justices of the peace and other public officers had been removed by the dominant faction in the Assembly, and their places filled by party men; and he referred to the proposal for the rewarding of treason in Canada as a proof of the disastrous effects of the system of colonial government that prevailed. Lord GREY said that it was only by a wise moderation, and by not straining the constitutional power of our institutions, whether in the mother country or in the colonies, that public affairs were kept from falling into confusion. He did not think it would be expedient, in the instance referred to, to insist upon exercising the prerogative of the Crown, and refusing the assent of her Majesty to the bill passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. With respect to the removal of the 100 justices, he was not in possession of sufficient information to give an opinion on that act, though he believed 40 of those whose names were struck off were dead men. As to the individual case of Mr. Fairbanks, he freely admitted that it was a hard one, but the Crown had no power to keep that gentleman in office. The salary of treasurer was voted annually by the Nova Scotia Assembly, and he had been appointed subject to the will of the Assembly. If the case were to occur again, he (Lord Grey) would pursue the same course.—After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HUME gave notice that, after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of county financial boards.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday next he would move, in committee of the whole House, that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be advanced, on the security of the rate in aid, for the relief of the distressed unions in the west of Ireland; and, should the resolution be agreed to, that it was his intention to insert it as a clause in the Rate in Aid Bill. The noble Lord also gave notice that he would move the adjournment of the House, for the Easter recess, from Wednesday week to Monday, the 16th of April. Likewise, that he would move that from and after the 19th April, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions on Thursdays.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House went into committee on the Navigation Bill.

On clause 19, Mr. HERBERT expressed his regret that Mr. Gladstone had abandoned the intention of pressing the amendment of which he had given notice to a division. He (Mr. Herbert) should have supported that amendment, but certainly not with the intention of making it instrumental in any other design. He was as much as ever opposed to the bill, but should reserve his opposition to a future stage.

Mr. GLADSTONE defended the course he had adopted with respect to his amendment.

After a short discussion, the remaining clauses were agreed to.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he would take an early opportunity to give notice of the day, after Easter, when the third reading of the bill should be moved.

## RATE IN AID.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill.

Mr. HAMILTON opposed the bill as unconstitutional, unjust in principle, insufficient for its professed object, and likely to give rise to separate national interests between the two countries. The honourable member moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. CORRY seconded the amendment. He believed that the proposed rate would prove insufficient, and that if once established it would be continued. He advised Ireland, should it be proved, which he did not think it could, that she did not bear a fair proportion of general taxation, to submit to an equalisation of taxation with England, rather than accept this Rate in Aid.

Sir Wm. SOMERVILLE urged the measure as one that was imperatively demanded by pressing distress. He trusted that it would be only a temporary imposition. He could not understand the new-born zeal of the Irish landlords for an income-tax, and could only suppose that they wished neither an income-tax nor a rate in aid. He advised them not to insist on an income-tax; but, should they do so, they might have it—and then, what they had done in haste they might repent at leisure.

Lord JOCELYN and Mr. H. HERBERT opposed the bill.

Mr. FAGAN supported it, as the only chance he saw of saving the people from starvation.

Mr. P. SCROPE insisted that the only just course to pursue would be to make the land of Connaught support the poverty of Connaught. It might appear harsh, but the principle of holding the land of the locality responsible for the pauperism found thereon should be pushed to its extremity.

Sir J. WALSH also opposed the bill.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that it could not be denied that extraneous aid was necessary to assist the distressed districts of the west; and the only question to consider was, from what source that aid should be supplied. In his opinion, it could only fairly come from Ireland. He had heard that night no distinct tender of an income-tax from hon. gentlemen; and he could only gather two points from the observations of those who objected to the rate in aid—either that all assistance should be withheld, or that it should be drawn indefinitely from the Imperial resources.

Mr. A. STAFFORD drew attention to the curious fact that, during the debate that had lasted for several hours, only one member had ventured a word in favour of the measure, and that hon. member (Mr. Fagan) could not be considered as a fair exponent of the opinion of the people of Ireland. The Home Secretary had not given the House any reason for this bill. The imaginative scheme propounded by Sir R. Peel had made some impression on the imaginative minds of the people of Ireland, and it was therefore the duty of the Government to take the earliest opportunity of declaring whether or not they had any intention of carrying out that scheme—whether they had any project in contemplation for the sale of the waste lands of Connaught.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL suggested the necessity of subjecting all incomes in Ireland to this rate, for he thought it would be most unfair to confine it to the rate-payers.

On the motion of Mr. NAPIER the debate was adjourned to Wednesday.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and Col. ANSON moved for a vote of £97,984 for excess of Ordnance expenditure prior to April 1, 1846, which was agreed to.

The Prisoners' Removal (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Indemnity Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**PETTY SESSIONS BILL.**—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the measure was to place cities and boroughs on the same footing with respect to petty sessions, and to enable magistrates to engage suitable buildings for the purpose of holding petty sessions. The noble and learned Lord referred to the returns which had been presented, on the motion of the noble Marquis (Salisbury), for the purpose of showing the inconveniences to which magistrates sitting at petty sessions were at present subjected. By the bill it was proposed that the expense should be thrown on the county rates—the only fund on which it could be charged.—The Marquis of SALISBURY and the Earl of MALMESBURY opposed the bill, but did not move any amendment.—After some observations from Lord STANLEY, the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Out-door Pauper Bill was read a third time and passed.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Lord MONTAGUE, in pursuance of notice, begged to ask his noble friend at the head of the Colonial department, whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any bill during the present session for effecting changes in the constitution of Australia? and whether, in the event that such was the intention of the Secretary of State, despatches and other papers would be laid before Parliament, showing whether such constitutional changes had been submitted to the Legislative Council, and made known to her Majesty's subjects in Australia?—Lord GREY replied that it was the intention of the Government to introduce such a bill, and he had reason to believe that that bill would meet the views of the inhabitants of Australia. Papers on the subject had been laid before the other House of Parliament; and he had hoped that he should have been able to have induced that House so far to have modified its rules, as to have admitted of the bill in question being introduced in their Lordships' House. He was sorry to say, however, that his endeavours had been unsuccessful, and that the state of the business in the other House of Parliament did not admit of the measure being introduced there at present.

Adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**NOTICE OF MOTION.**—Mr. H. HERBERT gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to Lord J. RUSSELL's resolution for advancing £100,000 on the security of the rate in aid, that an income and property tax in Ireland be substituted for the proposed rate in aid.

## TRANSPORTATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty, out of consideration for the honourable pride and moral welfare of her subjects the people of South Africa, to order that this hitherto unpolluted colony may be spared the disgrace and affliction of being made the receptacle for the convicted criminals of the mother country, whether as prisoners, free exiles, or holders of tickets of leave. The hon. member expressed a hope that, in bringing before the House this grievance of a large and important colony, he would be able to do so without giving his motion the appearance of any personal attack. But he looked at the system pursued by the Colonial Office as one that, if persisted in, would lead inevitably to the destruction of this colony; and he felt bound, therefore, to make every attempt within his power to persuade the Colonial Office to alter their system. He desired to exclude all extraneous matter from consideration, and to confine the discussion he invited to the merits of the single question he brought before the House. The charge he made against Lord Grey was, that, having decided on a new experiment in reference to convict discipline, he had recommended transportation to New South Wales, with the consent of the Legislature of that colony, and that he had commenced, for the first time, a system of transportation to the Cape of Good Hope, against the strong remonstrance of the colonists, expressed by resolutions, by petitions to her Majesty, and by memorials to the Governor. The justification of the course taken by Lord Grey was understood to be that, as the mother country had been put to great expense for the Kaffir war, she had a right to something in the way of compensation. This justification he considered an insult to the colony; and it was monstrous to urge it as an excuse for the adoption of a system that would deteriorate the morals of the people, and deter emigrants from going to the colony. Should the House permit this system to be carried on, it would amount to an adoption of the principle that we should make a retrogradation in colonisation.

Sir G. GREY warned the House against the danger of agreeing to the motion, which, taken with the speech made by the honourable member, would be tantamount to a declaration that the whole system of transportation was a debasing one, and that transportation, as a system, should be entirely discontinued. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to describe the class of convicts that had been sent to the Cape, which, he said, were not what were strictly called tainted criminals; but, for the most part, Irish boys and young men, who were led into the commission of crimes, in a great measure, by the pressure of famine and destitution which had fallen on their country. From this class of convicts he felt convinced that the colonists would not suffer in the way they apprehended. But Lord Grey was not disposed to disregard the remonstrances of the inhabitants of the Cape colony; and, should they persist in their objection to the reception of all transported persons, he would not send any more.

Mr. Hume, Major Blackall, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Heywood, and Lord J. Russell made a few observations.

Mr. DISRAELI recommended his hon. friend not to press his motion to a division. His object was not to obtain any opinion of the House on the question of secondary punishment; and on the simple question of transportation to the Cape, he had received from the Government a very satisfactory reply.

Mr. ADDERLEY expressed his contentment with the assurance he had received, and withdrew his motion.

## MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).

Mr. FAGAN moved that the House should on the next day (Wednesday) resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the law relating to "ministers' money" in Ireland, with a view to repeal that rate or tax; and, further, to take into consideration the "Church Temporalities Act" for the purpose of amending it, so as to provide a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a provision for the Protestant ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu of the annual sums now received by them under the act 17th and 18th Charles II., c. 7. The hon. member stated that he had prepared a bill on the subject, which he was ready to bring in should he be permitted to do so.

Mr. GREGAN opposed the motion, principally on the ground that the hon. member had failed to show that any substitute for ministers' money could be derived from the source he had indicated.

Mr. OSBORNE was prepared to abolish the impost altogether, and without providing any substitute. Ireland was a Roman Catholic country, especially the south, and on what pretence could they, in the nineteenth century, call for provision for Protestant pastors from a Catholic people? The hon. member attacked the Government for not having acted on the principles they professed in 1835 with respect to the church of Ireland, and pledged himself, if the Government, or any Catholic member did not bring forward the question of the grievances arising out of the church establishment in that country, he should do so at an early day, giving a proof of his sincerity by voting in favour of the present motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY was ready to admit, that ministers' money, as collected in Ireland, was liable to objection; but the difficulty he felt in dealing with the motion arose from the fact that no certain substitute had been pointed out. The funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commission might, at some future time, have a surplus, which might be applied to the removal of this burden; but at present there was no evidence that such a surplus existed. The right honourable gentleman, not wishing to give the motion a direct negative, moved "the previous question."

Mr. H. GRATTAN, Mr. CALLAGHAN, and Mr. KERSHAW supported the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE referred to the oath taken by Roman Catholic members, in which they swore not to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion; but if words meant anything, the House had the testimony of the members for Middlesex, Meath, and Cavan, that the motion of the hon. member for Cork was a direct attack on the established church in Ireland.

Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY, in reference to the last speaker's observations with respect to the oath, observed that the charge about not keeping faith with heretics had been so repeatedly answered, that it required no further negative, Catholics being bound to keep faith with them in the plain and ordinary sense of the term.

Mr. HUME thought the feeling of the House ought to have been tested by going to a division, and was of opinion that there would be no peace in Ireland until the dominant church establishment was modified in some form or other.

Mr. NAPIER considered that, as no substitute was offered for the provision, it would be an injustice to agree to the motion.

Mr. REYNOLDS called upon the House to remove the plague-spot consequent upon the temporalities of the Irish Church, agitation with respect to which would not cease until that object was thoroughly attained.

Mr. G. HAMILTON concurred in the propriety of the amendment.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the motion.

Sir J. TYRELL contended that the question of ministers' money was one of property, and not of conscience.

The House then divided on the motion that the original question be put—

For putting the question	..	..	..	44
Against putting it	..	..	..	72
Majority	..	..	..	—28

The effect of the division, therefore, was, that no decision was taken upon the motion.

Mr. SOTHERN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Friendly Societies Act.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon till six o'clock.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. Spooner, stated that on the 16th of April he would further postpone the bill for altering the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament (the Jews Bill) for a week or two.

On the motion of Mr. P. Wood, the Affirmation Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill, and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill were committed, and all the clauses agreed to with amendments.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.**—Mr. PUSEY moved the committal of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.—Mr. H. HERBERT moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the bill to Ireland, which was agreed to without discussion; whereupon Mr. DRUMMOND expressed his regret, because the bill, having thus been made an Irish one, all hope of agreeing to its details, or making progress with it, was at an end. After a discussion of several hours on the first clause, the two principal topics debated being the best feeding for sheep, and whether pigs are cattle, Mr. HENLEY moved that the Chairman report progress, which was agreed to, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday, the 18th of April.

To a question from Mr. A. STAFFORD, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he proposed to go on with the adjourned debate on the Rate in Aid Bill on Friday, and, should the second reading be agreed to, then immediately to go into committee of the whole House, to consider the proposition for the advance of £100,000 on the security of the Rate in Aid.

The Insolvent Members Bill was, after a brief discussion, withdrawn; and leave was given to Mr. MORFATT, who had it in charge, to introduce a new measure, under the title of "A bill to facilitate the recovery of debts from certain persons having the privilege of Parliament, and to prevent insolvent persons from sitting in Parliament."—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE MAGISTRACY OF STOCKPORT.

Lord STANLEY, in presenting a petition from Stockport, complaining of certain recent appointments among the borough magistracy there, took occasion to condemn those appointments as having been caused solely by political influence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR defended himself from the imputation conveyed in the noble Lord's remarks. In all appointments of the kind, the persons generally recommended for the office were of the same politics as the Government of the day, and that was the case undoubtedly in the present instance; but it was not that circumstance which had weighed with him in the appointment, but solely merit and fitness, and the wants of the population of Stockport, which, having greatly increased of late, required a fuller bench of magistrates.—The subject then dropped.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.—(IRELAND.)

The Lord Bishop of CASHIEL inquired whether the Committee of Council on Education having laid down rules whereby they can give to schools in England,

of all denominations, including Roman Catholics, assistance from the State, the Government is prepared to act upon the principle of those rules, by affording to the schools in connexion with the Established Church in Ireland an equal measure of assistance, without requiring any condition to which the members of the Church find themselves in conscience forced to object.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said it certainly was not the intention of the Government to apply to Ireland the same regulations with respect to National Education in Ireland, which were now in course of application in England.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN IRELAND.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the failure of the St. Peter's Parish Savings Bank, in Cuffe-street, Dublin, and into any security or liability that may exist for the satisfaction of the losses thereby occasioned.

Mr. H. HERBERT moved, as an amendment, that the inquiry be extended to the failure of the savings banks of Tralee, Killybeg, and Auchterarder (Scotland).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed both the motion and the amendment, as the inquiry could be attended with no advantage to the particular depositors. The Government had contemplated introducing a general measure on the subject of savings banks, in consequence of the magnitude which the interests involved in them had assumed.

After some discussion the House divided on the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 49 to 42. The amendment was then incorporated with the motion, and on a division it was carried by a majority of 51 to 48.

Adjourned.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

The nominations of Mr. Powles, of Exeter, to be an examiner in Lit. Hum., and of Mr. Walker, of Wadham, to be an examiner in Disc. Math. et Phys., were unanimously approved.

**DEAN IRELAND'S SCHOLARSHIP.**—The examiners appointed for this scholarship have signified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Maurice Day, scholar of University (late scholar of Exeter), to the vacant scholarship on the Ireland foundation. Mr. Day was Hertford scholar for 1847.

**LUSBY SCHOLARSHIP.**—Wm. Allan Russell, commoner of Queen's, was this day elected to a Lusby scholarship at Magdalen-hall.

**CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.**—The following gentlemen have been elected for the vacant scholarships at this College:—Frederick Wm. Walker, from Rugby, for the Surrey scholarship; Bingham Sibthorp Malden, for the Hampshire scholarship; Arthur Henry Pearce, from Bedford school, for the Bedford scholarship.

The examiners appointed for the University Mathematical Scholarships have announced to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Francis John Otley, B.A., of Oriel College, to be senior scholar; and Edgar Hyde, scholar of Corpus, to be junior scholar.

The compositions for the Chancellor's and for Sir Roger Newdigate's prizes must be sent in on or before the 31st of this month.

The following are the principal changes made in the examination system by those parts of the proposed statute which were approved of by convocation last Tuesday:—There are to be two examinations for the degree, besides responsions. Seven examiners (called moderators) are to be appointed for the first examination, four for the school of Literæ Humaniores, and three for that of mathematicæ. This examination must be gone through between the eighth and twelfth terms. The names of all those who pass are to be published in alphabetical order. In the second and final examination, in addition to the present schools of Literæ Humaniores and mathematicæ, there is to be a school of natural science, and every candidate for a degree must pass through two of these, but not necessarily in the same term. Every one, also, who presents himself for examination, must produce certificates of attendance on two courses of professorial lectures. The names of all successful candidates are to be published. No one is to be placed in the class list who may have exceeded his 18th term from matriculation. Responsions are to be held twice in the year, and must be gone through in any term from the third to the seventh. One Latin and one Greek book must be taken up, together with arithmetic, algebra, and Books I. and II. of Euclid—instead of, as hitherto, the candidate having a choice between logic and three books of Euclid. The periods at which these changes are to come into operation are not yet fixed.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Jacksonian Professor has given notice that on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 o'clock, he will commence a course of ten lectures, at the great room of the Philosophical Society, on ecclesiastical architecture. The lectures will be delivered every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Plumian Professor has given notice that he will commence a course of lectures on practical astronomy and astronomical instruments on Monday, April 23, at one o'clock, in the room under the University library.

These lectures will be followed by a course on optics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics, commencing on Monday, May 7, at one o'clock, in the same room.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR ANTHONY LECHMERE, BART., OF THE RHYDD, CO. WORCESTER.

This venerable and respected gentleman died on the 25th inst., aged eighty-two, at his seat of the Rhydd. He was son of the late Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Severn End, M.P. for Worcestershire, in 1734, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. John Whitmore, of Fenny Compton, co. Warwick, and grandson of Anthony Lechmere, Esq., M.P., of Hanley Castle, eldest brother of the celebrated lawyer, Nicholas Lord Lechmere, of Evesham. The family of Lechmere is one of the oldest in the kingdom, being derived from Jocelyne de Lechmere, who acquired from William the Conqueror a grant of lands in Hanley, co. Worcester. The worthy Baronet whose death we record married, first, 15th May, 1787, Mary, daughter and heir of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, Co. Worcester; and secondly, Sept. 8, 1823, Miss Eleanor Villiers, of Gloucester; by the former of the eldest son being the present Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart., who married, in 1819, Maria, daughter of the late Hon. D. Murray, and has issue.

## PHILIP DUNCOMBE PAUNCEFORT DUNCOMBE, ESQ., OF GREAT BRICKHILL MANOR, BUCKS.

The decease of this gentleman, a landed proprietor of considerable fortune in the counties of Buckingham and Lincoln, occurred last week. He was born 16th July, 1784, the only son of George Pouncefort, Esq., of Witham, county Lincoln, by Henrietta, his wife, younger daughter and co-heir of James Digby, Esq., of Red Hall, seventh in lineal descent from Sir John Digby, of Eye, Kettleby, who was knighted for his gallantry at the battle of Bosworth. Paternally, Mr. Pouncefort Duncombe descended from the very ancient Gloucestershire family of Pouncefort, of Hasfield. He married, first, 5th January, 1813, Lady Alicia Lambart, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cavan; and, secondly, 21st August, 1823, Sophia Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor. By the former (who died 3rd April, 1818), he has left a son and successor, Philip Duncombe, born 8th January, 1818. The deceased gentleman served as High Sheriff of Bucks in 1824.

## MISS TATE, OF BURLEIGH PARK, COUNTY LEICESTER.

This lady, an heiress of large fortune in the counties of Leicester and Hants, was the only child of the late George Tate, Esq., of Burleigh Park and Langdown, who derived in a direct descent from Anthony Tate, Esq., of Hoby, second son of Sir Bartholomew Tate, of Delapre Abbey, county Northampton, Vice-Marshal of Calais temp. Henry VIII. Miss Tate succeeded to the family estates in 1822, at the death of her father.

## CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.

This eminent member of the Sacred College was born at Bologna, the 19th September, 1774. He early in life took holy orders; and, during Bonaparte's invasion of Italy, he was Chaplain to the hospitals of his native city, which were then continually filled with foreign soldiery. To enable him to confer spiritual assistance on these unfortunate men, he was obliged to apply to the study of different modern languages. While thus occupied, he soon discovered that, by some peculiar mental faculty, the acquirement of any given dialect was to him the most quick and easy undertaking imaginable. Hence his amazing skill and his celebrity as a linguist.

To Mezzofanti almost all the languages of the globe became familiar; his knowledge was, indeed, universal; there was scarcely a spoken jargon, from the Himalaya Mountains to the Andes, of which he had not made a comparative anatomy. Personally, this learned and gifted priest was most amiable and affable, and he was much beloved in Rome. He was made a Cardinal the 12th February, 1838. With strangers, of whatsoever creed, visiting the Eternal City, his Eminence was most popular, from the ever ready courtesy and attention he showed them. To the great regret of all parties, however occupied during this disturbed and miserable time at Rome, Cardinal Mezzofanti departed this life on the 16th instant. The Roman journals, even including those of ultra-Radical politics, announce his death with a broad mourning border.

## WILLIAM MOORE, ESQ., OF MOORE-HILL, COUNTY WATERFORD.

The death of this gentleman, a kind and most benevolent landowner, occurred at his seat, Moore-hill, on the 4th inst. Mr. Moore was son of the late Hon. William Moore, and grandson of Stephen, first Viscount Mountcashell. He married in 1812, Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Moore, and has left one son and one daughter, viz. William, born in 1816, and Helena, both of whom are married; the latter being the wife of Robert Percival Maxwell, Esq., of Finnebrogue, county Down.



## THE KING OF HOLLAND.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the death of his Majesty, King William II.; and the departure of his successor, the Prince of Orange, from London for the Hague.

His Majesty William III. arrived on the morning of the 21st, at eight o'clock, at Helvoetsluys, on board the *Cyclops* steamer, from London. By the wishes of his Majesty, every public demonstration and ceremony was dispensed with, on account of his grief and the sorrow of the whole nation. The King and Queen reached the Hague at two o'clock, in a plain travelling carriage, but they were immediately recognized, and were cheered by the crowd till they reached the Palace of Plein. As soon as his Majesty arrived, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, followed almost immediately by his august consort, repaired to meet his brother. All the ministers assembled in council at the Palace at four o'clock. In the course of the same evening, his Majesty issued the following proclamation on his ascent to the throne:—

"We, William III., by the grace of God King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c.—My well-beloved countrymen and subjects, of every rank and every condition,—Called to the throne by the death of my august father, whose memory is so justly dear, I deeply feel the importance of the task which devolves upon me. In firm reliance upon God, and filled with confidence in my people, who are so devotedly attached to my house, I take into my hands the reins of Government. It is my first act to issue this solemn declaration in my residential city, although a sacred and melancholy duty calls me elsewhere without delay. William I. accepted the sovereign power which was to be carried out according to a constitution. William II., in concert with the national representatives, modified the fundamental law according to the requirements of the times. It is my mission in the same spirit to give the fundamental law its complete force. For the accomplishment of this mission I confidently depend upon the faithful concurrence of all the constitutional powers. I retain in their present functions all the officers of the army and navy, and the communal guard, whatever be their rank or station. Men of the Netherlands, remain faithful to the motto of your ancestors, 'Union is strength,' and strive with me for liberty by submission to the laws. We desire and command that the present decree be promulgated at a public and solemn audience of the High Court of the Netherlands, at the provincial courts and tribunals of the circuits, and that it be farther affixed, according to usage, in all public places, and inserted in the official journal.—Done at the Hague, March 21st, 1849.

"(Signed), WILLIAM. (Countersigned), the Minister of Marine, J. C. RICK; the Minister of Justice, D. DONKER CURTIUS; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, LEHTEUVELT; the Minister of the Interior, J. M. DE KEMPENAE; the Minister of War, POET; the Minister of Finance, VAN BOSSE; the Minister of the Colonies, G. L. BAUD."

After the completion of the above act, his Majesty quitted the Hague at 10 o'clock at night for Tilburg, whence he returned on the morning of the 23rd. After his return his Majesty issued a Royal mandate, calling upon all the people of the Netherlands, of all denominations, to unite in public prayer on Sunday for the special blessing of Divine Providence upon the reign just commenced.

On Tuesday morning, the English Ambassador at the Hague, accompanied by the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, presented an address of condolence and homage to his Majesty, who having returned a gracious reply, immediately received, at the same audience, an address from the First Chamber.

The King has addressed a Royal rescript to the Government of the Duchy of Luxembourg, informing them of the death of his father, and of his own accession, and of his consequent readiness to accept the hereditary constitutional powers, and to take the oath prescribed by the constitution: in expectation that the Luxembourg Government will immediately convoke the Chamber of Deputies, and wait upon his Majesty and receive his oath.

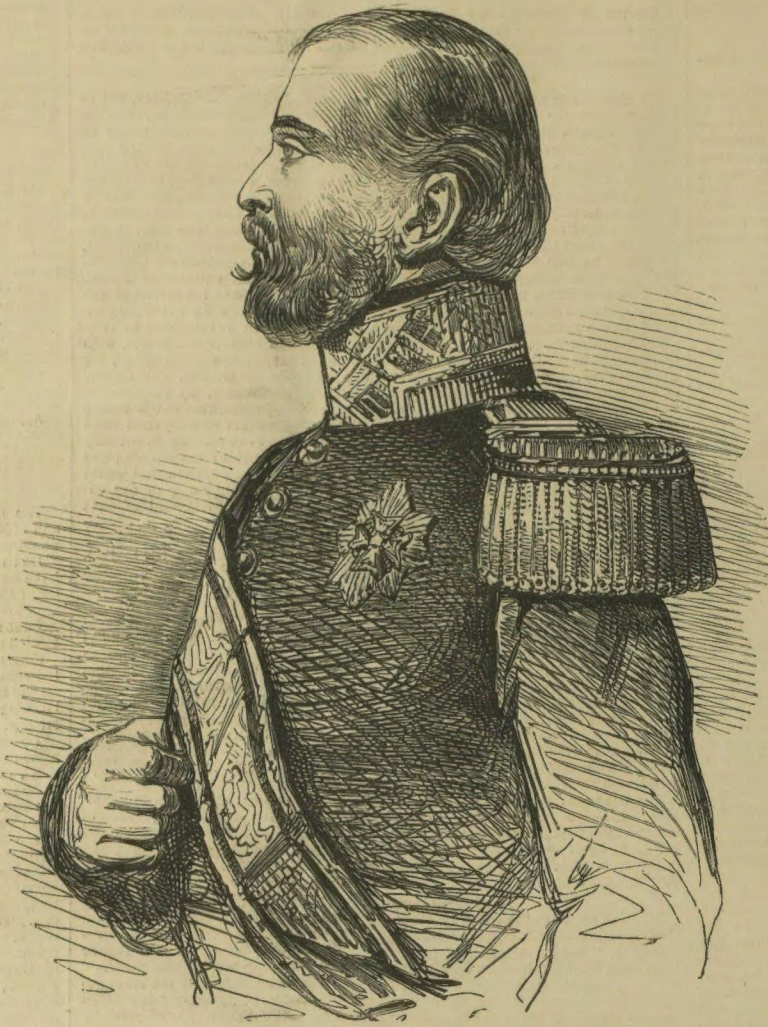
This rescript was published in the Grand Duchy, with a proclamation from the local Government, stating that steps had already been taken to convoke the Chambers.

All the generals in active service and in the residence, the aides-de-camp of his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal, as well as all the chiefs and officers of the staff, have taken the oath at the hand of his Majesty. The other officers, in the presence of the troops, who were assembled for the same purpose, took the oath at the hand of the Minister of War. The taking of the oath was preceded by reading the proclamation, which has now been generally published.

In conformity with the circular addressed to the Ministers of religion, public prayers were offered in the churches of every religious persuasion, for the blessing of Divine Providence on the reign of his Majesty King William III.; the churches were thronged; and while many tears were shed in memory of the late beloved Monarch, frequent prayers were offered for the happiness of the new King.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting by voluntary contributions a statue in memory of King William II. Sub-committees will be formed throughout the country. The painters of the Netherlands have agreed to adopt a particular badge of mourning. They have addressed the Masters of the Ceremonies, and request that a deputation, chosen from among themselves, may be permitted to attend the funeral.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERIC LOUIS (whose portrait we have engraved from a sketch taken just before his Majesty's departure from London), eldest son of the late King, was born on the 19th of February, 1817, and has, conse-



WILLIAM III., KING OF HOLLAND.

quently, just entered his 33rd year. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., King of Wurtemberg, by whom he has a son and daughter.

## THE ROYAL PALACE.

The Hague, the capital of the province of South Holland, seems to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland in the wood Haag, which, however, so early as 1250, became a palace, round which many other houses were soon erected. In the sixteenth century the Hague became the residence of the States-General of the States of Holland, the Stadtholder, and the foreign ambassadors. In the course of the seventeenth century it was gradually enlarged; and at the commencement of the eighteenth century was the centre of the most important diplomatic negotiations. The prosperity of the Hague was very materially injured by the Revolution in 1795, and afterwards by the Government of Louis Bonaparte, who removed the great public offices, &c. to Utrecht and Amsterdam. The return of the Prince of Orange in 1813 restored it to its former splendour; it has since become a still more fashionable residence, the presence of the Royal Family always drawing after it a multitude of *employés*, foreign and domestic. The Hague is now the residence, in alternate years, of the Sovereign; and the States-General hold their meetings during that residence in the halls appended to the old palace, near the Vyverberg, or Fish-pond Hill, at the upper or northern end of the town, which, of course, is the fashionable quarter.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The following is a copy of a minute of the Board of Admiralty respecting the equipment of the *North Star*, for the purpose of taking out a supply of provisions, &c., for the crews of her Majesty's ships *Investigator* and *Enterprise*, employed on an expedition to the Arctic regions. The document has just been laid before Parliament:—

"Admiralty, March 23, 1849.

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are under the necessity of laying a supplementary vote for the relief of the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross, upon the table of the House.

"Their lordships having been apprised by the last letters received from Sir James Ross, that it was his intention to direct the *Investigator* to land all the supplies that she could spare at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the expedition under Sir John Franklin were received by the whale ships now about to sail, leaving the *Enterprise* to prosecute the search alone, have consulted the highest naval authorities as to the probable consequences of this step. They find it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar seas, that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would, probably, neutralise the entire object of the expedition, if Sir John Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the *Enterprise* had nearly exhausted her own stores.

"They have, therefore, determined upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships, by the *North Star*, which is now fitting for this purpose at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much farther as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait, looking for the *Investigator* or her boats. In the event of the *Investigator* not being fallen in with, the commander of the *North Star* will be directed to land such supplies at such points on the south side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the *North Star*, in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in.

"The expense of fitting out the *North Star* for the ice will be £6086, and the wages of crew, stores, and provisions on board, £6602, making £12,688 in all; which constitute the supplementary estimate now submitted to the House. But, in addition to this, her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of £20,000, to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, as may, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient service to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed, directly, to extricate them from the ice.

"H. G. WARD."

AMERICAN PONTOONS FOR INDIA.—The latter end of last week an exhibition of four American pontoons, brought from Chatham, took place at the back of the office of the Master-General of the Ordnance, Pall-mall—the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Major-General Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, General Sir Charles J. Napier, Colonel Watson, R. N., &c., were present. These pontoons are exceedingly portable, being made of India-rubber; each of them forms three curves 18 feet in length and 4 feet 6 inches in width, and, on being required for use, they are filled with air; the process of inflation is by bellows screwed on at each end of the curves. It takes about five minutes to inflate them, and, when inflated, they form a very buoyant bridge, and are well adapted to transport artillery and troops over a river. Colonel Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, presented some drawings of the pontoons to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and entered into an explanation of the properties of these pontoons, and one of them, with three cylinders, was inflated, and a raft formed. Its capability of bearing a heavy weight was tested. The pontoons were ordered to be forwarded immediately to the seat of war in India, and the East India Company intend giving an order for a large supply of these pontoons. Sir H. Smith, who went out as Governor-General to the Cape in 1847, having witnessed at Chatham similar pontoons on the river Medway, was so pleased with them that he took out two with him; and, in a letter received about a fortnight ago from that gallant officer, he expressed his admiration of them and their usefulness, he having tried them on the Great Fish River.

NAVAL GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.—The two vacant good-service pensions have been conferred by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Capt. Edward Lloyd, C.B., F.R.S., and Capt. Sir Eaton Travers, C.B., both officers of long standing and distinguished services.

DISTRICT COMMANDS.—In consequence of the appointment of a general officer to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Major-General J. S. Kennedy will be placed upon the list of general officers receiving the unattached pay of twenty-five shillings per diem.

Major-General Sutherland will embark at Bristol early in April, for the Mauritius, to relieve Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Gomm in the command of the troops in that colony.

PRESENT TO THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—The Prince Demidoff has sent to this country, for transmission to Canada, a case of silver plate, as a present from him to the officers of the 79th Highlanders, which regiment is now stationed in that British North American colony.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship, *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, arrived with the East India and Mediterranean mails on Wednesday, bringing 118 passengers; specie, value £35,000; and a large cargo; also the captain and crew of the British barque *Town*, of Drogheda, which vessel was abandoned, on 20th March, 120 miles E. of Gibraltar.



THE ROYAL PALACE AT THE HAGUE.



## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

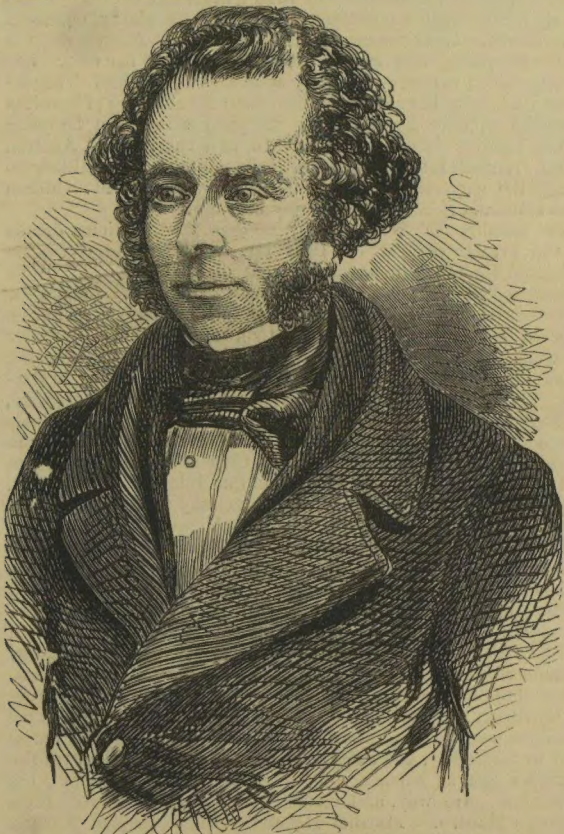
## MR. WILLIAM FAGAN.

The very valuable section of our Parliamentary representatives, familiarly known in Westminster as "the working members," received an accession to their numbers of no inconsiderable worth when the hon. gentleman, whose portrait we present this week, entered the House of Commons. Discriminating in the choice of subjects which he brings before Parliament, painstaking in the selection of his materials, elaborate and calm of manner in the exposition of them, at the same time moderate in his views, and gifted with much good sense, he has, within a comparatively short period, won for himself a highly-respectable position in the ranks of the legislative body.

Although the honourable gentleman's efforts for the amendment of the law in various matters, particularly those affecting mercantile interests, the poorer classes in Ireland, &c., have not uniformly met with the success they merited, he has not been discouraged; but, appreciating the advantages of perseverance, he proceeds on "the even tenor of his way" of usefulness with the confidence of a man who feels that ultimately he will effect his object. Towards the close of last session he brought in a bill of a very useful character, "to make life policies of assurance assignable at law." On that occasion, in explaining the object of the measure, Mr. Fagan said: "Let a life policy be assignable at law by a simple indorsement declaring the time and reason of the transfer, and let the insurance office be placed upon the same footing as a dock company, and be bound to recognise the plenary title of the holder of a policy who presents it with a perfect chain of endorsements."

The passing of a measure of this kind, having for its object the enfranchisement of life policies from obstacles which now impair their value, and are a source of inconvenience to those who hold and to those who grant them, would have been a great boon to the public; but advantage was taken of some details which were considered of an objectionable nature, and the bill was defeated. This session he has again taken up the subject, and has met with more success, as he has got his bill referred to a Select Committee, which was nominated on Thursday evening last.

The question of small debts in Ireland has also engaged his attention this year; and though the measure relating to it, which he brought in a short time ago, was rejected on the second reading on Wednesday week, by a majority only of two, the numbers being 31 and 29, the statement of its purport, as given by himself on the occasion referred to, will show the nature of his exertions in a second sphere of usefulness. The object of the bill, he said, was to assimilate as far as possible the law of Ireland with that of England, so far as the recovery of small debts was concerned. The County Courts Act passed for England in 1846 had given very general satisfaction; and if that enactment was good for England, the same law ought to be extended to Ireland. As an instance of the existing state of the law in Ireland, he might mention that he held in his hand a writ which had been served on a respectable farmer in Waterford for a debt of £4 0s. 9d., and the costs on the back of the writ amounted to £3 10s. He had copied verbatim the 129th clause of the English Act, and had inserted it in the bill which he had submitted to the House; and he saw no reason why a law that was found advantageous to the wise and discreet people of England, should not be extended to Ireland.



MR. FAGAN, M.P. FOR CORK.

During the week just ended he has been again conspicuously before the House, on a question which is felt as a grievance by the Roman Catholics of Ireland—ministers' money. On Tuesday night he brought forward a motion for "a committee of the whole House to consider the law relating to ministers' money in Ireland, for the purpose of repealing it, and finding for it a substitute for the money now levied under that act." The hon. gentleman reminded the House that the subject had been matter of consideration before a select committee of the House of Commons, last session, which, after laboriously examining a number of witnesses, both Roman Catholics and Protestants, both clergy and laity, at length reported in favour of the alteration which it was now his desire to press upon the attention of the House. Since the commencement of the present session, however, when it was known that he had given notice of this motion, he said he had received letters from the clergy, both of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, urging him to use his utmost endeavours to obtain such an alteration of the law as would spare the poor the pain of having to pay the tax, and the clergy the pain of having to exact it. He had received two letters since the 31st of January last, from the Rev. John Elmes, incumbent of St. John's, Limerick, pressing him, by every argument, to use what influence he could to have the law changed; and letters to the same effect had reached him from the Franciscan Convent, Clonmel, and from gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Thus pressed on either hand, by Protestants and by Roman Catholics, he came forward at present, indulging in the hope that the object of those persons who wished to avoid the unhappy collisions that continually occurred, in consequence of levying a rate on those of one persuasion to support the ministers of another, might be attained, and a substitute found in the funds now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the £15,000, which was at present levied under the title of ministers' money, on eight towns in Ireland.

Here, again, Mr. Fagan was in some degree unsuccessful; for the Government not wishing to give a direct negative to his proposition, Sir George Grey moved "the previous question," which was carried by a majority of 72 to 44, thus getting rid of this subject for the present, without condemning the principle involved in it.

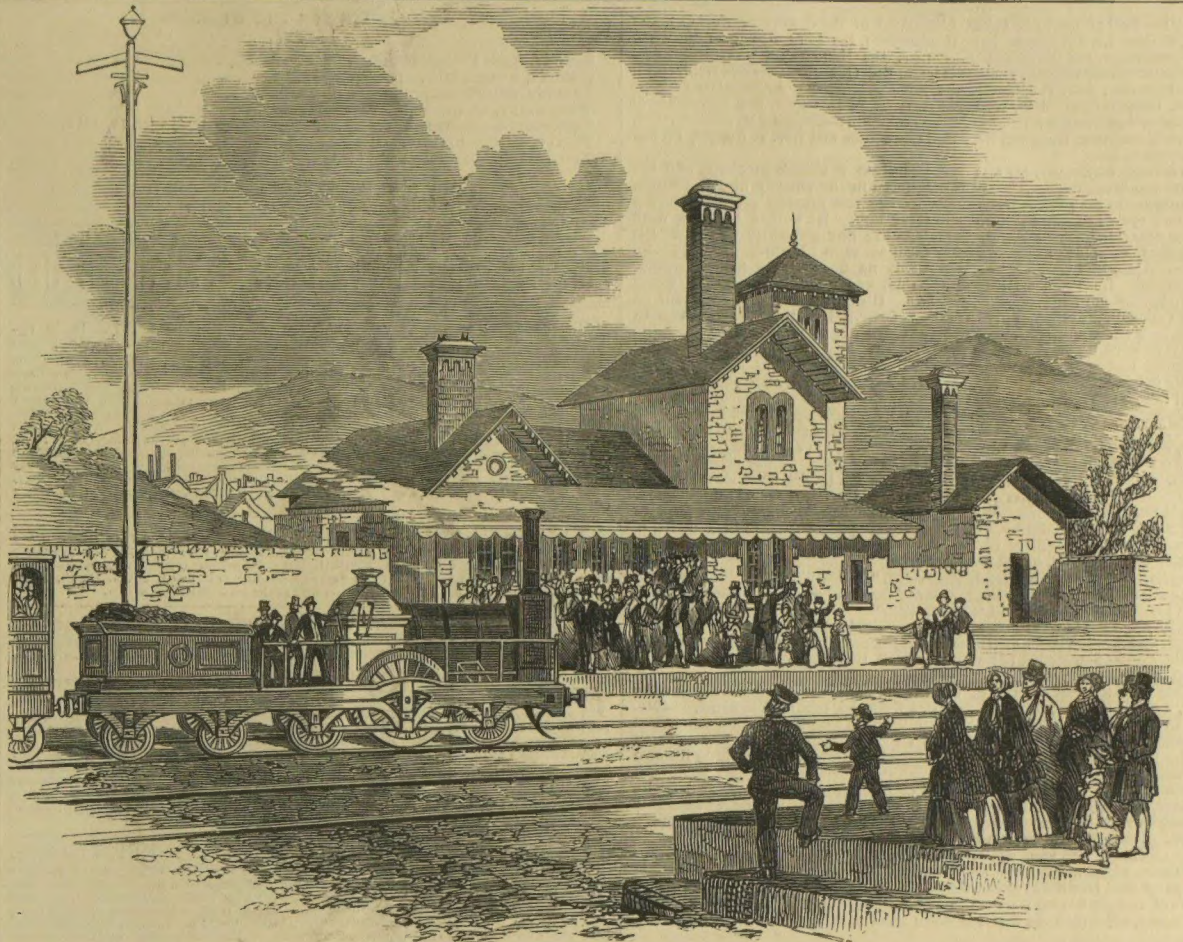
The hon. gentleman is one of the few Irish members who are in favour of the Government proposition of a rate-in-aid.

Mr. William Trant Fagan is a wealthy merchant and Alderman of the City of Cork, which place also he represents in Parliament. He has also filled the office of Mayor in his native city. He is in the prime of life, having been born in Cork in 1801. He was educated in England, at Southall Park, Middlesex, and he has shown some literary ability in his "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell." The honourable gentleman is a Roman Catholic, and in politics is a Liberal, in favour of Free Trade, and a Repealer. He was first elected to Parliament for the city of Cork in 1847.

**PROPORTION OF POVERTY AND HEALTH IN 1847.**—In 1817, a sum of £6,910,925 was raised on rateable property of the value of £52,000,000. In 1847 the sum of £5,298,785 was raised on property valued at £67,000,000. Thus, in 1817, the rateable property of the country had to bear a levy of 2s. 8d. in the pound, while in 1847 that levy was reduced to 1s. 7d. Hence, whatever allowance we may make for the stricter administration of the poor-law, or for the reduced price of the necessities of life, these few figures will show how ungrounded is the alarm entertained by some, that pauperism is an ever-increasing evil, which must, sooner or later, swallow up all property. To take a contrary view, is it not a striking fact that a property-tax of only 7d. in the pound yielded in 1847 more money than was expended on the whole pauperism of England and Wales?—*Sidney's Emigrant's Journal.*

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained, at dinner, a party of about forty members of the House of Commons, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

The installation of the learned Sheriff Gordon, of Edinburgh, as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, took place on Friday week.



OPENING OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—THE MALLOW STATION.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.  
OPENING OF THE LINE TO MALLOW.

The anniversary of the great Patron Saint of Ireland (March 17) was selected for the partial opening of this extension line of Railway, connecting Mallow with Buttevant, on the main trunk; and, accordingly, the trains, heretofore running between Dublin and Tipperary, en route to Cork, on this day steamed up to the Mallow terminus. It may consequently be supposed that an event fraught with so much importance to the public of Mallow and the surrounding localities, and calculated, as it must be, to affect so materially their future condition and interests, whether considered socially or commercially, would be availed of by them as a fitting one for the exhibition of those characteristics which the production of the novel or the wonderful never fails to call forth. The streets and thoroughfares were crowded by thousands of all grades and classes, thronging on to the terminus to behold the great, and, to many of them, the astounding innovation.

The hour named for the arrival of the train from Dublin was two o'clock, long before which every foot of ground in the vicinity of the station-house and terminus had its occupant—the grounds adjacent, which rise to a considerable height, and consequently command an extensive view, being also thronged by hundreds; and it was with much difficulty that even the track itself could be kept clear.

At length two o'clock arrived, as did no train, and the consequence was that disappointment was fast giving place to insubordination. All doubt and uncertainty were however put an end to in a few minutes, as the shrill whistle of the engine broke upon the ear; and immediately all eyes were turned in the direction whence it came. There could be no mistake now, the shrill piping and curling smoke told of the approach of the expected train; and as the first glimpse of it was caught the cheering was taken up along the line. But, hold! it is not the train, but merely a precursor engine, sent on to announce that the *bond fide* train was on its way, and might be expected in fifteen minutes.

Within this time the train appeared, and was welcomed with a tremendous cheer and waving of hats. On, on it came, the great engine panting, hissing, screeching, and fuming, whilst the peasantry cheered or stood mute in wonder, occasionally uttering ejaculations of surprise and astonishment. On a nearer approach, the green flag was seen waving in the front, whilst laurel bows and branches were tastefully wreathed over the carriages—a goodly train of which, and well filled, were yoked to the engine. Another burst of cheering ran from end to end of the line of spectators; and amidst loud and protracted cheering on came the locomotive, steaming rapidly and steadily up to the terminus, where it was brought to, amid increased acclamation from the multitude.

It appears that the train left Kingsbridge station (Dublin) at a quarter after nine that morning, and stopped at the following places—Sallins, Newbridge, Ballybrophy, Templemore, Thurles, Dundrum, Tipperary Junction, Knocklong, Killmallock, Charleville, and Buttevant. The train arrived at Mallow at half-past two o'clock—thus accomplishing the journey from Dublin to Mallow (a distance of 145 miles) in about *five hours*, allowing for the many stoppages on the route.

Shortly after the arrival of the train, the gentlemen who journeyed by it were invited to a banquet, got up—considering the shortness of the notice given to Mr. Condon, proprietor of the Mallow Hotel—in excellent style, and admirably served in the ball-room, adjoining the hotel. Covers were laid for 150.

Amongst the many gentlemen who sat down to the banquet, the majority of whom were of the expedition, were Lord Hawarden, Sir W. W. Becher, Bart.; Sir John McNeill, Mr. George Carr, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. E. McDonnell, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Brooke, Mr. George Rowe, Mr. Ball, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Hutton, Major Thompson, and Mr. O'Connor, directors; Mr. J. Fagan, M.P.; Captain Smith, Mr. Bianconi, Mr. F. B. Beamish, &c.

Mr. George Carr presided, supported on the right by Lord Hawarden and Major Thompson, and on the left by Sir W. W. Becher and Sir John McNeill.

After the health of her Majesty had been drunk, Lord Hawarden proposed the health of the Chairman and the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, which was drunk with enthusiasm. The Chairman returned thanks. The health of Mr. Dargan was then drunk; and that gentleman having thanked the company, the party broke up—the local gentry repairing to their homes, and the metropolitan to the train, by which they expected to arrive in Dublin by 10 o'clock, it being, when the festivity concluded, close on 5 o'clock.

Our illustration shows the front of Mallow Station, with the arrival of the opening train from Dublin, conducted by Sir John McNeill.

## THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

## NORFOLK ASSIZES.

The Grand Jury having had the bills against Rush laid before them about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, returned into court about half an hour afterwards, finding true bills for wilful murder against the prisoner Rush. There are two indictments for wilful murder, and two for assault with intent to murder. Only four witnesses were examined by the grand jury—the cook and the butler at Stanfield Hall, Dr. Dickson, the medical attendant, and Emily Sandford, otherwise the widow James.

Eliza Chestney was brought on the same day into Norwich from Stanfield Hall. She was carried in a swing-cot borne by four men, she being so weak as to be unable to bear the motion of a carriage.

## THE TRIAL OF RUSH.

(From our own Reporter.)

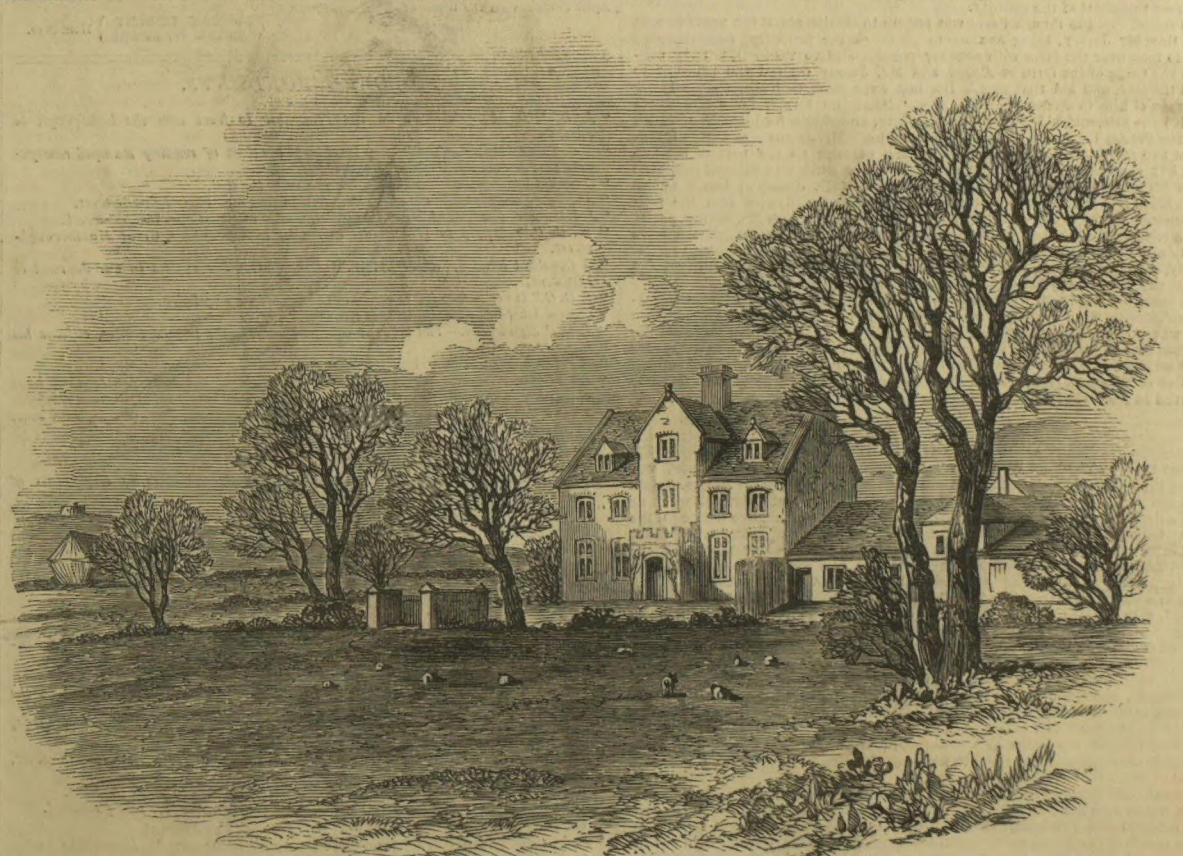
Norwich, Thursday Night.

The trial of *James Blomfield Rush*, charged with the commission of the murders at Stanfield Hall, commenced this morning, at nine o'clock, in the County Assize Court, before Mr. Baron Rolfe.

The anxiety to obtain admission to the court was intense, and the entrance to the Castle was thronged by many hundred persons from an early hour—not one tithe of whom had the smallest probability of gaining entrance.

The court was opened for the admission of strangers at eight o'clock, when a rush took place which almost beggars description—the competing parties being magistrates for the county, and other magnates, all of whom had previously obtained tickets.

The seats near the bench were occupied, among others, by the Marquis of



TOTAH FARM, NEAR WYMONDHAM.



Douro, the Earl of Leicester (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk), the Earl Cadogan, Lord Hastings, Lord Huntingfield, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Honourable and Reverend E. Pellet, the Honourable W. Rufus Rous, the High Sheriff of Norfolk, Thomas Preston, Esq. (brother of the late Mr. Jermy), Thomas Beavor, Esq. (nephew of the same gentleman), Archdeacon Collyer, Hon. E. Keppell Coke, M.P., W. Bagge, Esq., M.P., H. Dover, Esq. (Chairman of the Quarter Sessions), Sir Thomas Beavor, Sir John Boileau, Sir H. Durrant, Hon. Captain Wodehouse, Hon. and Rev. E. Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel, Professor Sedgwick, &c.

The learned Judge took his seat on the bench at 9 o'clock precisely, and the prisoner was immediately afterwards introduced in the custody of Mr. Penon, the Governor of the gaol. His entrance excited the greatest possible interest, and every eye was instantly turned towards him. He walked into the dock with an unerring step, and without manifesting any particular emotion. His appearance may be well described as that of a Norfolk yeoman. He is well-looking, and his countenance presents no disagreeable feature—rather the reverse. He is of a ruddy complexion, and wears full whiskers, which pass under the chin and encircle the face. His hair inclines to grey, but it appears altogether even younger than he is described in the calendar—48. In stature he is short and thick-set, with a very short neck, his head inclining slightly forward. The contour of his person is altogether very peculiar, and any person having once seen his countenance, and observed his gait, could scarcely fail in identifying him again. He speaks in the voice peculiar to natives of this county.

The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Serjeant Byles, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Evans. The prisoner was totally undetended; Messrs. Mendum and Tillett, solicitors, of Norwich, who had occasionally been consulted by him, having ceased to act from the moment he entered the dock, by the prisoner's own request. A law-stationer's clerk was allowed to sit by the prisoner's side, for the purpose of taking notes of the evidence for the use of the accused.

The learned Judge having taken his seat, the indictment charging the prisoner with the murder of Mr. Jermy, senior, was read by the Marshal of the Court, at the close of which that officer addressed the prisoner thus: How say you? are you guilty of this felony, or not?

The prisoner replied in an unflinching voice, "Not Guilty."

The coroner's inquisition on the murder of the same gentleman was next read. To this the prisoner also pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Jury having been sworn, Mr. Serjeant Byles opened the case for the prosecution, stating the facts which have already become familiar to the public.

On the special application of the prisoner, all the witnesses in the case were ordered out of court.

Among the witnesses examined, were the architect who had constructed the model, and the surveyor who had executed the plans, produced in court, and Mr. John Cann, clerk to the bench of magistrates, who described finding the forged documents at Potash Farm, and detailed all those circumstances in connexion with the investigation subsequently to the murder which came within his own knowledge.

James Watson, butler in the service of the late Mr. Jermy, was likewise examined, who repeated his former testimony at great length; and, in answer to the question as to who he believed the individual was he saw on the night of the murder, he replied, "I believe it was Mr. Rush."

Eliza Chestney, who was brought in upon a litter amidst the breathless silence of the Court, identified Rush as the assassin.

Margaret Reid (the cook) gave evidence to the same effect.

Edward Harvey having been called as a witness, the Judge, on application of the prisoner, adjourned the Court at seven o'clock.

#### FRIDAY.

The learned Judge took his seat this morning a few minutes before nine o'clock. The Court presented the same appearance as on Thursday, being crowded in every part. The prisoner appeared very nervous, his hand trembling considerably as he turned over his papers.

Before any witnesses were called, the prisoner observed to his Lordship that he hoped the witnesses for the prosecution would be kept out of court. He proceeded: There is another observation I wish to make, my Lord, if you please. It is with respect to the witness mentioned by the learned gentleman yesterday morning, named William Frederick Howe. It was the first time I ever heard of such a witness being brought forward, and I have no hesitation in saying, and I do say, that he is a very great, bad man. I am sure he is a bad man, and I wish to have the reporters mention it in the papers, that it may be known where he comes from.—His Lordship: I shall give no directions of the sort; I have no authority to direct the reporters to mention anything of the kind.

Edwin Harvey, the first witness examined, stated that on the evening of the murder he was walking in the vicinity of Stanfield Hall with three others, and heard the report of a gun or pistol, and saw a flash. He could see a figure of some kind, but could not say what it was. He and his companions had not proceeded above forty yards further when he heard a second report.

Emily Sandford next entered the witness box. She appeared very weak and dejected; she sighed frequently, and often turned her eyes to the prisoner.

Before she was sworn the prisoner said,—My Lord, I must make one observation. I have a higher power than your's to say to this witness, that I am not guilty of the crime that I am charged with.—His Lordship: The Jury will say whether you are guilty or not.—The Prisoner: I cannot help it, my Lord, I must say so. In every respect, I am quite willing she should speak the truth.—His Lordship: If she does not speak the truth, she will be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury in this life and to punishment in the next.

The examination of the witness, which was a reiteration of the evidence taken before the magistrates and the coroner's jury, and with which our readers are already familiar, occupied several hours, after which the Court adjourned for a short time.

On resuming, the witness was further examined at considerable length. The examination in chief having been brought to a close at two o'clock, the cross examination of the witness by the prisoner then commenced. From this hour until a quarter past eight o'clock at night, the hour at which the Court adjourned, the prisoner continued to question the witness. He used alternately persuasion and remonstrance. She listened to her questions put to her with apparent interest, and made no hesitation in her replies. The frivolous and irrelevant nature of many of the prisoner's questions was borne with much patience by the Judge; but his Lordship was absolutely compelled more than once to remind the prisoner that there must be some limit to his examination. The cross-examination of the witnesses had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The trial will probably extend over three or four days.

We annex a View of Potash Farm, in the occupation of Rush. It is a red house, near Wymondham, about a mile or less to the left of the front of Stanfield Hall, to which, it is supposed, immediately after the murder, the assassin proceeded, taking the direct course across the fields. On the night of the murder, the only persons besides the accused in the farm at Potash were the woman James and a boy, Solomon Savory, who went to bed between 8 and 9 o'clock on the night of the murder.

It is stated that the Potash Farm was put up to auction about ten years ago, at which time Mr. Jermy, being anxious to purchase the property, commissioned Rush to look over the farm with another person, and to value it. They estimated the value of the farm at £3500, and Mr. Jermy desired the prisoner to attend the sale, and bid that sum. His last expression to Rush, as the latter took leave of him to attend the sale, was, "Mind you buy it for me." Rush attended the sale, and bid £3500 for Mr. Jermy, and £3600 for himself, at which price the Potash Farm was knocked down to him. Mr. Jermy was highly indignant at this piece of what he considered sharp practice on the part of the prisoner, but contented himself with the belief that, as Rush was without capital to pay for his purchase, the farm would come into his (Mr. Jermy's) hands before long. Rush had the coolness to apply to Mr. Jermy to advance him the purchase-money of the estate on mortgage for seven years, which Mr. Jermy, partly from a friendly feeling, and partly, perhaps, from motives to which we have already alluded, consented to do. The sum thus advanced was increased subsequently, with the interest, to £5500, and the time for paying the principal and interest expired two days after the murder.

The premises at Potash were most minutely searched by the police. Carpenters and masons were employed to remove the wainscot, and examine every place where it was likely that pistols could be secreted. Policemen searched the neighbouring hedges and banks, to discover if there were any appearances of the soil having been newly turned. Yet all these exertions were without effect.

A plan of Stanfield Hall, with a perspective view, it will be recollected, was engraved in No. 347 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

#### TRAGEDY IN LIVERPOOL.

About twelve o'clock on Wednesday, a boy, named William Bradshaw, was passing the house of Captain Hinrichson, who is in the employ of Messrs. James Aikin and Son, and master of the ship *Duncan*, at present at Calcutta, when he heard a deep moaning, often repeated, and in consequence gave notice to the police; before whose arrival, however, some persons who had forced an entrance found three persons, lying on the floor, weltering in blood—their moans, at the time, being of the most piteable description. Life not being extinct, they were conveyed to the Southern Hospital. The house was then searched, and in the back cellar was found the body of a child, lying on the floor, in a pool of blood, with its throat cut, and being quite dead. The three bodies found in the front parlour were those of Mrs. Hinrichson, her eldest daughter, of about seven or eight years of age, and her servant woman. They were all dreadfully beaten about the head and body. On the forehead of Mrs. Hinrichson there had been a dreadful blow inflicted, the forehead being laid open a depth of two or three inches, and there were also several deep wounds on other parts of her head and face. The servant had also received similar wounds on the head and face, as also severe blows about her eyes, both of which were black and swollen up. The body of the child also presented a most dreadful appearance. The poor little creature's head seemed to have been beaten to a jelly by the inhuman ruffian. She has since died.

The sufferers were all insensible, and therefore unable to make any communication which could throw light upon this shocking occurrence. The wounds were inflicted with the fire-irons. As yet the affair is a complete mystery.

The rooms of the house were minutely searched, and in the bed-room of the supposed murderer, who lodged on the previous night with Mrs. Hinrichson, a towel was found, on which he had wiped his hands after the horrid deed. A drawer in Mrs. Hinrichson's bed-room was found forced open, and a small box, which had contained some jewellery, had been broken open. The police are in search of the murderer.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 1.—Palm Sunday. All Fools' Day.  
MONDAY, 2.—2nd Day in Passion Week.  
TUESDAY, 3.—Richard, Bishop of Chichester.  
WEDNESDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.  
THURSDAY, 5.—Maundy Thursday. Robert Raikes died, aged 75, 1811.  
FRIDAY, 6.—Good Friday.  
SATURDAY, 7.—Raffaello born, 1483.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 50	8 30	9 15	9 59	10 40	11 22	noon
Tide	0 23	0 55	1 20	1 40	2 0	2 15

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mlle. LIND.—It is respectfully announced that a SERIES of SIX CONCERTS will be given at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, comprising the following Operas:—The "Flauto Magico," of Mozart; "Oberon," "Der Freyschutz," and "Euryanthe," of Weber; "La Vestale," of "Ferdinando Cortez," of Spontini; and "Fidelio," of Beethoven.—The FIRST GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, with full Orchestra and Chorus, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, at 8 o'clock, at the Theatre, under the direction of Mlle. Jenny Lind, Mlle. Casolani, Mlle. Polono, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, and Madame Giuliani; Signor Gardoni, Signor Bordin, Signor Bartoloni (of the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance); Signor Colletti, Signor Belletti, Signor Arnoldi, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache. Conductor, Mr. Balfe.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the option of including any number of the Concerts in their season's subscription. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Opera Colonnade.

MESSRS. G. and J. CASE beg to announce that their Annual VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd; for which occasion they have engaged the most eminent talent.—Tickets, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s.; to be had of Mr. G. CASE, at his Concertina Repository, 31, New Bond-street; and at the principal Musicians.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. WILLEY has the honour to announce to his friends and the public generally, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25th. Further particulars will be duly announced.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. LAVENU begs leave to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place at EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 5, upon which occasion the Orchestra will be upon a most extensive scale, and will include none but the most eminent artists. Miss Lucombe, Miss Poole, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, and other distinguished Vocalists will appear. The Concert will commence with a Selection from Handel's Cantata, ACIS AND GALATEA.—By the kind permission of the Directors of the Concert, the Concert will be produced under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Stammers.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. LAVENU; M. JULLIEN'S, Regent-street; of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall; and of all Musicians.

ROBERT-HOUDIN IN LONDON.—EASTER HOLIDAYS. PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING during the EASTER WEEK, and on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, being positively his Last Performances in this Country.—The celebrated Robert Houdin begs to announce his FAREWELL PERFORMANCES, which will take place during the Easter Week, commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, at 8 o'clock, at the Theatre, under the direction of Mlle. Jenny Lind, Mlle. Casolani, Mlle. Polono, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, and Madame Giuliani; Signor Gardoni, Signor Bordin, Signor Bartoloni (of the Italian Opera, Paris, his first appearance); Signor Colletti, Signor Belletti, Signor Arnoldi, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache. Conductor, Mr. Balfe.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that they will have the option of including any number of the Concerts in their season's subscription. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Opera Colonnade.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Monday, April 2, Tuesday, April 3, Wednesday, April 4, and Thursday, April 5, Mr. LOVE will present (for the first time this season) his Entertainment entitled A VOYAGE TO HAMBURG. To be followed by a Comic Characteristic Vocalic, Uniquitarian, Polyacoustic Monopologue, entitled A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE OLDEN TIME; in which Mr. Love will represent, both visibly and invisibly, the host and hostess, the guests composing the party, the servants in attendance, &c. With other Entertainments.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight.—Books to be had at the doors price 6d.

DRAMATIC READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.—MUSIC HALL, Store-street.—Mr. HENRY NICHOLLS (of the Theatre Royal Manchester and Newcastle) will, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, give the First of Three Readings of the PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE, in which an Ideal Personification of the Principal Characters will be attempted. MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1849, HAMLET; THURSDAY, APRIL 5, MACBETH; MONDAY, APRIL 9, MEASURE FOR MEASURE; FRIDAY, APRIL 10, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—Private Boxes, 10s.; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls, 3s. To commence at Eight precisely.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART is now OPEN at the GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER, daily, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission One Shilling, Catalogue Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

THE ORIGINAL MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI, at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—BANDWAGON GREAT PAINTING, extensively known as the "three-mile picture," is exhibited every Morning and Evening. This is by far the largest painting ever executed by man, and represents more than 3000 miles of American scenery, extending through the heart of America to the city of New Orleans.—Hours of Exhibition, every morning, at Half-past Two, and Evening, at Half-past Seven. Doors open half an hour before commencing.—Admission, lower seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—Now open, day and evening, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss Linwood's), Leicester-square, Professor RISLEY'S Original Stupendous MOVING PANORAMA OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, and the MISSISSIPPI, painted by J. R. SMITH, Esq., the celebrated American artist, extending over four miles of canvas, and depicting nearly four thousand miles of American scenery, being the largest and most perfect moving painting in the world. Hours of exhibition: Morning, half-past two; evening, half-past seven. Admission: Back seats, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls, 3s.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—MARIE, the INFANT PIANISTE and VOCALIST, every day: Morning, 3 o'clock; Evening, 7. To appreciate the powers of this highly gifted and interesting little creature, it is only necessary to pay a visit to her "Boudoir," which, by the by, is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort not to be equalled in London. Reserved Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.; Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LAST WEEK but One of LECTURES EXPLAINING the ART OF MAGIC, by Mr. Shaw, with Illustrations, changed every week, daily, at a Quarter to Four, and every Evening at Nine. Lecture on Chemistry daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachoffner's Illustrations on Astronomy, daily, at One o'clock. A View in the Gold District of California is added to the New Dissolving Views. New Chronographs, Machinery and Models explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—WILL CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4th, the EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS, MODELS, &c., in connexion with ARCHITECTURE. Now open daily, from Eight till Dusk, at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-Mall. Admission FREE; on Saturday One Shilling.—EXHIBITORS are requested to SEND for their Works on THURSDAY, April 5th, between the hours of Eight and Four.

ROBERT C. DUDLEY, } Hon. Secs.  
WILLIAM W. DEANE, }

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B. H." Abergele.—We do not remember to have seen the Lithograph in question.  
"C. S. T." Ardrey.—There is no limit as to the time of sending stamped newspapers post free in the United Kingdom.  
"Emerald Isle."—We cannot enlighten you as to the will.  
"A Subscriber."—Apply respecting the Potato Bowls at 12, Old Bond-street.  
"J. E."—Mr. Farrer, of Wardour street, dealer in paintings, Oxford-street.  
"W. R. P."—Apply to Hulmandel and Co., Lithographers, Great Marlborough-street.  
"A Constant Reader," and "A. W."—Spoonfuls. See replies in our Journal of last week.  
"T. B. G." is recommended to apply to the proprietors by letter.  
"Laura Amelia."—The address is Grosvenor-place.  
"J. D." Shoreditch.—The servant could not, under the circumstances, enforce his claim.  
"S. G. R. M."—The marriage would be illegal.  
"An Inquirer."—The Cherokees, the most civilised of the American Indians, have a written language (with an alphabet of eighty-five characters), derived from the same source as that of the Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Pasiagoulas, and some other tribes. We hope this explanation will suffice.  
"W. B. W." Fulham-road.—Thanks.  
"R. L. L."—Address, Haymarket Theatre.  
"A. H." near Madras.—We shall be glad to receive Sketches of any events of importance.  
"Bathonia."—The sistun was a kind of timbrel, used at the Egyptian festivals of Isis.  
"S. D. C."—Ink spots may be removed from paper by a strong solution of oxalic acid in water, or by liquid chloride of lime.  
"A. A."—Show your print to the Messrs. Evans, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
"John Thomas."—Chille.  
"C. P."—Very probably.  
"An Old Subscriber."—Grease may be removed from paper by placing upon it blotting-paper, and upon that a heated knife.  
"L. M. P."—Manchester.—Corps should be pronounced Kor.  
"J. H."—Liverpool, will find the new American Printing-Machine described in the "Year-book of Facts," 1849.  
"E. H. M." Madrid, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of his Sketches.  
"R. M. L."—Apply to Mr. Webster, dealer in coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.  
"E. B. S." is thanked. We regret that we have not room to print the lines.  
"Rusticus."—Manningtree.—Read Mackay's "Western World," just published.  
"Kamra."—The subject has not been illustrated in our Journal.  
"Ignoramus."—Knowles's "Pronouncing English Dictionary." It would be useless to direct you to the first grammarian of the day (an Archbishop), as he is not in a position to be "consulted."  
"V. J."—See Booth's "Principles of English Composition," a sound work.  
"C. A. W." May Fair.—We have not room for the lines. The best rule is to keep a copy of each contribution forwarded.

"Yorks."—We will make enquiry at the office, and inform our correspondent.

"A Glasgow Purchaser."—We cannot advise you.

"V. P."—We cannot undertake to ascertain.

"A. B." Thorney.—Apply to the New Zealand Company.

"O. L." Cambridge.—We should say, not.

"J. P. B."—Sic.

"H. P." Birkenhead.—We could not engrave the scene.

"C. W. J."—We regret that we cannot find room for the lines.

"A. C. G. N. L."—See the account of the Overland Route, in Vol. II. of our Journal.

"W. C."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.

"Philaidōs."—No.

NEW CHURCH AT STANNORE.—We are requested to state that the site for the Church recently founded at Stannore, in the presence of her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, was most liberally presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Tennent, residing in the village.

NOTICE.—Any of our Agricultural Subscribers can have the edition which leaves London on Friday evening, with the Corn-Market of the same day, by ordering this edition of their news-agent.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1849.

THE rash war recommenced by Charles Albert, in the name of United Italy, but with the real object of elevating the House of Savoy to the Empire of the Peninsula, is already at an end. The King of Sardinia has been signally and completely defeated. His army has been scattered at a blow. He has abdicated the throne, and is now a fugitive, at Paris, or on his way to it. These are startling events, even in these times, when nothing is considered as very extraordinary. The French Government is represented as having concealed all news of which a report might have been unfavourable to the King of Sardinia; so that the public was scarcely prepared for such intelligence as M. Odillon Barrot, in the name of the Government, announced to the French National Assembly on Wednesday afternoon. The announcement was received without either applause or approbation. M. Odillon Barrot stated that, however rapid the *démouement* had been, it had not been altogether unexpected; and, although in commencing the war the Piedmontese Government had refused to listen to the counsels of France, the French Republic was not the less resolved to protect the integrity of the Piedmontese nation. There scarcely needed such a notification. Marshal Radetzky, on behalf of the Austrian Government, explicitly stated that Austria did not seek for conquest. She desired the possession of her own. She was determined to retain Lombardy against all opposition. The victorious Radetzky has achieved this object; the ex-King of Sardinia is disposed of, once and for ever; the party with whom he made common cause is defeated, disheartened, and ruined; and Austria, secured from all future aggression in Lombardy, is not likely to attempt the conquest of Piedmont. The words of M. Odillon Barrot amount, therefore, to an empty bravado.

This intelligence is so decisive, that the previous details lose the greater portion of their interest. The proclamation of Marshal Radetzky in answer to that of the King of Sardinia, on recommending the war, was a most extraordinary document. He spoke of the King of Sardinia with utter contempt—compared him to a "thief," and took especial care to assert that although he had a respect for the kingly office in general, he had no respect for the individual who held that office in Sardinia. The document, if soldierlike, was scarcely statesmanlike, and had the effect of increasing the popularity of Charles Albert throughout Italy, and of exciting a strong feeling in his favour in France. The forces of Radetzky and Charles Albert were about equal in point of numbers. The King of Sardinia passed the Ticino, at a place called Buffalora. Marshal Radetzky passed it by the other side, twelve miles lower down, between Vigevano and Pavia. By this movement the Piedmontese army was, as the *Journal des Débats* expresses it, cut in two; and General Ramorino, commanding one of its divisions, was unable to attack the Austrians, as he had been ordered. Both parties claimed the victory in these partial engagements; but there is now no doubt that the victory rested with Radetzky. The King of Sardinia was at Novara on the 23rd, and Radetzky's head-quarters, on the same day, were at Pavia. General Ramorino, accused of treachery, and a good understanding with Radetzky, was tried by court-martial, and shot. A Colonel of Fusiliers was also tried for a conspiracy to deliver up Charles Albert to Radetzky, and suffered the same fate. On the 24th the two armies met at Novara, and, after a sharp engagement, the Piedmontese gave way, and retreated to the mountains of Biela and Borgo Manero. Marshal Radetzky then occupied Novara, Vercelli, and Trino; and will probably march to Turin, and dictate from that capital the terms of peace.

THE partial repeal of the Navigation Laws has been twice recommended in the Speech from the Throne: Ministers, however, have made but small progress with the measure. The bill introduced last session was postponed from time to time, and finally abandoned. The amended bill, introduced at the commencement of the present session, has already suffered more damage from its parents than from the Opposition; and its progress has been marked by a ministerial treatment which will not increase the reputation of the Whigs as men of business. Mr. Labouchere, on introducing the new bill on the 14th of February, announced the chief, if not the only real difference between it and the bill abandoned in 1848, to consist in the partial opening of the coasting trade to foreign vessels of above 100 tons burthen. On going into committee on the bill, on Friday last, Mr. Labouchere announced that, on further consideration, and a consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Customs, he had come to the conclusion that, if not absolutely impossible, it would be extremely difficult to frame regulations that would not leave the revenue exposed to the greatest danger, if foreign or British ships were allowed to combine foreign with coasting voyages. It had, therefore, been resolved not to ask the House to relax the existing laws upon this point. The Protectionist party plucked up courage at this announcement, and both friends and foes were of opinion that, as Ministers had had the whole of the recess to think over the matter, it would have been better for their reputation if they had made the necessary inquiries before, instead of after, the introduction of the bill. Englishmen pride themselves on being men of business; and if there is one quality that they prize in a statesman more than any other, with the exception of honesty, it is business talent. Whatever may be the general virtues of the Whigs, it seems clear that aptitude for business does not lie among the number—at least in as far as the sayings and doings of the present Ministry may be considered as proofs of it. The principle of the bill as it now stands is simple and intelligible, and for very shame's sake we suppose the Ministry will stand or fall by it. The bill repeals the existing Navigation Laws, and opens the trade of Great Britain to the whole world, but reserves the right of making exceptions, should occasion arise. Though at present the Ministerial majority upon the various clauses that have gone through committee seems sufficient to carry the measure through the Lower House, there does not seem to be any very strong confidence that the majority will be decided enough to influence the House of Lords in its favour. Already the warning note has been sounded in the Ministerial journals, that Ministers, if beaten upon it, will appeal to the country; and the threat, in all probability, will not be without its effect upon the temper of the House of Commons.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

## ARMISTICE IN PIEDMONT.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that the papers relating to the north of Italy would be laid on the table as soon as the state of the negotiations would permit. He had also to state that information had that afternoon reached her Majesty's Government that the new King of Sardinia had concluded an armistice with the Austrian commander, by which the Austrian troops were to evacuate the duchy, the frontier fortresses to be occupied jointly by Piedmontese and Austrian troops during the continuance of the armistice, and the Plenipotentiaries had been already appointed to negotiate a peace.

The Earl of ABERDEEN considered that no delay need take place in presenting the papers in consequence of the negotiations going on between Sardinia and Austria. He was rejected to hear the communication which the noble Marquis had made, and which he considered as an additional proof of the moderation of Austria.

After a few words from the Marquis of SALISBURY and Lord BROUGHAM the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## RATE IN AID.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. NAPIER, who strongly opposed the measure.

In the course of the discussion, Sir R. PEEL recommended the appointment of a Commission, who should look to the carrying out of remedial measures on the spot—particularly an improved system of emigration.

The debate was adjourned, and the House shortly afterwards rose, at half-past twelve o'clock.

## THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

This very interesting event, which has for some time past engrossed the attention of the aquatic circles, took place on Thursday evening, and was one of the most gallant trials of game, science, and condition we ever remember to have witnessed.

The Oxonians were assisted, we understand, by a gentleman amateur of some distinction in aquatics; and the Cantabs by Robert Coombes, the champion of the Thames.

The betting was throughout slightly in favour of Oxford, at which it continued up to the moment of starting, when 6 to 5 on Oxford was the figure; but the takers were so eager—from a general desire to get money on—that guineas to pounds on the Oxonians found immediate respondents.

The distance selected for this aquatic trial was from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles, short a furlong. The attendance of spectators was immense.

Mr. Fellows, many years of the Leander Club, kindly undertook the office of umpire. At twenty minutes to six, the Cantabs moved towards the starting-place, in their blue flannel wrappers, and were shortly afterwards followed by the other crew, who rowed in their Guernseys. Both parties looked extremely well.

Mr. Edward Searle having waited until their course was properly clear, gave the signal, and they were both at the scratch, with the rapidity of lightning, at the same instant. After about half-a-dozen strokes, the Oxonians, who were on the Surrey side, began to show their nose in advance; and they kept ahead until near Hammersmith-bridge, when the Cantabs came up with them—passed them—and arrived first at the winning-post by six or eight lengths. The time occupied by them in performing the distance was 22 minutes.

**MR. JERMY'S WILL.**—The will of the late unfortunate Mr. Jermy sen., of Norwich, was deposited on Thursday last in Doctors' Commons, and the property was sworn under £3000.

We are informed that her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon Sir George Grey the dignity of a G.C.B. Sir George will be the second civilian who has received this honour; the first being Lord Palmerston.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

At the Court of Assize in Paris, on Wednesday last, M. Proudhon was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 3000*fr.* fine, for a libel on the President of the Republic. The matter has created great sensation in Paris. The majority of the jury were, it is said, two to one. M. Proudhon pretends to regard this as an indication that one-third of France had become Socialist, as he had four out of twelve jurymen in favour of acquittal. There was, however, only one pure Socialist on the jury.

The Red Republicans and Socialists held meetings on Thursday evening, at which great violence was exhibited; but in all of them it was admitted things were not ripe for an outbreak.

## ITALY.

Nothing additional has reached us from Piedmont.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouvier, visited the British Museum. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the evening, with their presence. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, &c. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback during the morning, attended by Colonel Bouvier. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Royal Italian Opera House with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Miss Dawson, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Bouvier. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager in the course of the day at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess of Hulst and Major de Moerkkerke, visited the Queen during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, &c.

**HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.**—On Thursday her Majesty held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty, the Prince, and the members of the Court arrived at St. James's, from Buckingham Palace, at two o'clock. Notwithstanding that the day was very showery, the Drawing-room was very crowded, and the vicinity of the Palace was thronged with sight-seekers.

**THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.**—The Count and Countess de Neully are about to leave Claremont for a short period, and proceed to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the air of that watering-place having been recommended for the ex-Queen, whose health, although much better than it has been for some time past, is still very delicate. The Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale, with their consorts and youthful families, are all staying at Claremont. The Royal exiles take frequent exercise, but confine themselves chiefly to the Claremont domain and its immediate neighbourhood. The ex-King and Queen occasionally receive visits from distinguished French noblemen, and the calls of our own aristocracy at Claremont are very frequent. The suite of the ex-Royal Family at present consists of General Dumas, General Count Friant, the Count d'Houdot, and the Marquise de Dolomieu. The Count de Jarnac is in frequent attendance on the illustrious exiles.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left on Wednesday, for Paris.

The Earl of Jersey has left town to join the distinguished circle visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, during the races at Croxton Park.

**THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY'S SOIRÉE.**—The Countess of Jersey had a *soirée* on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Berkeley-square. The reception was preceded by a select dinner-party, to which Count Pahlen, the Countess of Lichfield and Lady Harriet Anson, Viscount Cantilupe, Lord Eddisbury, Lord Ossulston, and the Right Hon. H. Stuart Wortley were invited. Among the visitors at the evening party were the members of the Diplomatic Corps; Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Neville, Viscountess Hardinge and Hon. Miss Hardinge, &c.

The late Governor of Gibraltar, General Sir Robert S. Wilson, arrived in town on Wednesday, *via* France, after having completed six years' service on that station.

The Queen Dowager of Sardinia, Maria Christina, widow of the King Charles Felix, who recently died at Savona, leaves a considerable fortune. She appointed for her universal legatees the Prince Royal the Duke of Savoy-Carignan and the Duke of Genoa, son of Charles Albert. She has left an important legacy to the children of Louis Philippe, her nephews. This legacy principally consists of English and French funds, and a castle in the environs of Anney, in Savoy. The deceased was sister of the consort of Louis Philippe, Marie Amélie.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., paid a visit to the schools of the Home and Colonial School Society on Monday last. They arrived at half-past two, and heard a series of lessons in the preparatory school, also in the infant and juvenile schools, and to a class of teachers in training. The Bishop of Cashel, Mr. Lewin, and other visitors, were also present.

**SECOND DETAINER AGAINST THE REV. MR. SHORE.**—The *Western Times* of Saturday says a detainer has been lodged with the keeper of the prison for the costs in the other case.

**STRANGE CONTRAST.**—"Look on this picture."—A Manchester paper states that, at the last monthly administration of the Lord's Supper in the small chapel of Lower Whitley, four men attended that sacred ordinance whose combined ages amounted to 320 years.—"And on this?"—"At the last monthly 'pay' at Coniston, a policeman found in a public-house, during the short hours of the morning, four old fellows drunk and 'speering' together, whose united ages amounted to 321 years.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## GOVERNMENT AID TO IRISH RAILWAYS.

A deputation of Irish members of Parliament had an interview with Lord J. Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Earl of Glengall, Lord de Freyne, Mr. Robert Ferguson, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Sir W. Verne, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. James Fagan, Mr. W. Fagan, &c., were amongst its members.

In reply to Sir Lucius O'Brien, who introduced the subject, Lord John Russell stated that it was the intention of Government to lay before Parliament a plan which was not as yet fully developed, to promote the completion of the main trunk of railway extending to the western district, and that the railway known as the Midland Great Western would occupy the first attention of the Government, with a view to carry it out; and that they had come to the determination that public assistance should be rendered to that railway, which would open some of the districts most in need of improvement, and where it was most desirable to encourage the influx of capital. A plan similar to this had been pursued last year with respect to the Southern Railway, with the happiest effect, and it was shortly to be expected that the important city of Cork would, in consequence, be opened to all the advantages of railway communication. Applications had been made from some of the northern lines, but he considered that they came under the principles he had first stated, and that they were in a condition to go into the market and obtain funds on their own credit. It was to be considered that the public revenue was not in a condition to afford greater assistance at the present moment. There were two other subjects which had engaged the attention of Government, as equal in importance to railways, and which, with a view to the relief of present distress, they were disposed to prosecute. He alluded to the deepening of rivers and water-courses, commonly known as arterial drainage; and for the second, the extension of the loans for land improvement. For this latter object it was known that a million and a half had already been voted by Parliament—about £500,000 of which had been applied; but to meet the numerous applications which the Board of Works had been unable to satisfy, he would propose to Parliament that a further sum should be voted.

Sir Lucius O'Brien asked if it would be within any reasonable time that the matter would be brought before Parliament?

Lord John Russell replied, that as soon as the views of the Cabinet had been sufficiently matured, the plan should be stated in the House of Commons.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the society with a visit on Saturday last, and expressed himself much gratified with the progress that had been made since last year in the specimens of metal casting and bronzes. He was also much pleased with the specimens of silks and lace; but particularly with the paper-hangings. His Royal Highness, however, regretted the absence of good border papers, as some of the most beautiful effects are produced by a elegant border on a flat panel. On leaving the society's house, the Prince expressed a wish to send in some additional specimens for exhibition, and these have since been received.

**THE LATE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.**—A most impressive discourse was delivered on Sunday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Gehle, at the Dutch London Church, Austin-friars, on the occasion of the sudden and lamented death of his late Majesty, the King of the Netherlands. The church was hung with black cloth, and the majority of the congregation appeared in mourning. Great surprise, however, was expressed, that neither the Netherlands Minister nor any member of the Dutch Legation or Consulate attended.

**ARBORICULTURE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—On Saturday, a temporary wooden building, occupying the entire site of the Bank-garden, in the south-west angle, was opened for the public drawing and private bill offices during the alterations and improvements in that part of the establishment now in progress. Orders having been given that the trees—amongst which there are several fine elm and sycamore, and shrubs—were not to be destroyed, they are all enclosed within the building. The warmth of the place assisting the process of vegetation, they are already putting forth leaves and buds.

**INTRODUCTION OF HOBBHOUSE'S ACT INTO PADDINGTON PARISH.**—The poll upon the question whether the parish shall still be governed under Sturges Bourne's Act, or the more popular parochial enactment that bears the name of Hobbhouse, resulted on Saturday as follows:—For Hobbhouse's Act, 1999; for Sturges Bourne's Act, 1204; majority for the former, 795. The above majority is, however, useless. The Act requires that it should be 2409—that is, to do away with Sturges Bourne's Act, the majority must be two-thirds and one over.

**ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.**—On Tuesday night a "Spiritual Retreat," or mission, which has been held in this church from the preceding Sunday week, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Furlong, Lockhart (one of the Oxford converts), and Rinaldi, Fathers of the Order of Charity, terminated with a ceremony of the most interesting character, and one peculiar to the Roman Catholic religion, called "a renewal of the Baptismal Vows." The sacred edifice was densely crowded by a congregation amounting to between 5000 to 6000, who attended to witness and take part in the ceremony. At half-past seven o'clock the Rev. Father Furlong, dressed in the sable habit of his order, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent address on the duties and obligations imposed upon Christians by the sacrament of baptism. After which, the Rev. J. Cotter, one of the clergymen of the church, who occupied an elevated position about the middle of the church, read from the Bible the first three commandments. The reverend father then briefly discoursed upon the nature and character of these Commandments; when the Rev. J. Cotter read the subsequent seven Commandments, which were eloquently enforced upon the attention of the congregation by the Rev. Father Furlong. In the meantime the sacred Host was exposed to the view of the congregation from the steps of the chancel, the choir singing the hymn "O salutaris." The chancel now presented a complete blaze of light, and in the hand of almost every member of the congregation was a burning wax taper. The creed having been said, the baptismal vows were renewed by the whole of the congregation replying to the several questions put by the clergymen at baptism, and which on this occasion were put by the Rev. Father Furlong. The Benediction followed, and thus terminated the ceremony. During the "Retreat" three discourses were daily delivered by the Fathers, one in the morning, and two in the evening, and at each the church was constantly crowded; and in the course of it the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman terminated a series of discourses on that important dogma of the Catholic religion, "the real Presence."

**REMOVAL OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.**—On Monday afternoon, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effective measures to be adopted for the removal of Smithfield Cattle Market. A committee was formed to carry out the objects of the assembly, and the meeting adjourned.

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—An account, officially prepared, of the income and expenditure of the British Museum for the year 1848, of the estimated charges and expenses for the year ending the 25th of March, 1850, and of the sum necessary to discharge the same, gives the following results:—Expenditure from Christmas, 1847, to Christmas, 1848, £49,845 2s. 11d.; estimated charge from Lady-day, 1849, to Lady-day, 1850, £44,646; total amount of all receipts from Christmas, 1847, to Christmas, 1848, £53,999 11s. 6d.; cash in hand, £4154 15s. 7d. Total number of persons admitted to visit the Museum in the year 1848, 897,985. Number of visits made to the reading-rooms for the purpose of study and research, 65,867. Number of visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture for the purpose of study, 3694. Number of visits made to the print room, 5813. The number of titles written for the new catalogue amounts to 47,123.

**STRIKE OF TRADES.**—The metropolitan boot and shoe makers are now levying a weekly contribution from such of the trade as are in employ, to raise a fund to maintain a strike against the West-end houses for advance of wages. The journeymen tailors of the metropolis are also actively organising, to oppose the ruinously low prices paid by the show and ticket shops to workmen.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—On Wednesday morning a great loss of property took place by fire on the premises of Mr. Taylor, bookseller, Waterloo-place, near the Strand. The flames being discovered by the police, no time was lost in obtaining assistance, and but a few minutes elapsed before the Chandos-street engines and firemen arrived, speedily followed by others. The engines were vigorously worked by those present, and by six o'clock all danger had ceased. On examination the fire was found to have originated from a stove-pipe having ignited the flooring, and must have been smouldering the whole night.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.**—The number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, March 24, were 1048. The births during the same period were 1445. This return continues to exhibit a satisfactory state of the public health. The deaths, which were about 1200 towards the end of last month, have fallen in the last week to 1048, or 121 less than the average. The mortality from epidemics, with the exception of hooping-cough, is little more than the average, and has fallen 25 per cent. within the period of a month. The mortality caused by small-pox and measles is still unusually low; that from scarlatina is now little more than the average. Diarrhea has declined; and the deaths from cholera are only 10, 9 of which occurred in one workhouse and two hospitals; three in one family. Scarlatina and typhus were each fatal to 40 persons, which is rather less than the average for the latter disease. Inflammation of the lungs and air-passages, and pulmonary consumption, do not prevail fatally at the present time: the aggregate deaths in the week from these diseases were only 260, whereas the average is 329. Three are recorded as deaths from intemperance, and had been the subjects of inquest. A woman, of 62 years, whose occupation was unknown, died in Park-street, Dorset-square, of "exhaustion, from having denied herself the common necessities of life."

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—A favourable condition of the atmosphere may be esteemed, perhaps, the principal cause of the recent improvement in the health of London. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.963. It was above 30 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The mean daily temperature ranged from 42 deg. on Monday to 36 deg. on Saturday. The weekly mean was 40 deg. 8 min. The greatest observed differences between the dew point temperature and air temperature were on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, when they were respectively 14 deg. 1 min., 10 deg. 1 min., and 15 deg. 4 min. This denotes dryness of the atmosphere. The wind blew for the most part from the north and east.

**CONCILIATION HALL.**—On Tuesday the furniture of Conciliation Hall was sold by auction, and the goods sold fetched high prices.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Excellency Count de Revel, for a long time Resident Minister of Sardinia at the Court of St. James's, has been compelled, on his return to Turin, after his recall, to enter the ranks of the Garde Mobile as a private. Such is the account made of the energies of a man who, for twenty years, has proved himself an able diplomatist. The fact speaks volumes for the present unhappy state of Italy.

Baron Ward, an equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, arrived in town on Tuesday evening, the bearer of official despatches, in which the Duke abdicates in favour of the Hereditary Prince of Parma, at present residing in England.

Mr. Macaulay announced, last week, on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of Glasgow, that he has withdrawn from political life.

Workmen have commenced lowering the brow of Holborn-hill opposite Hatton-garden, where it was peculiarly steep and dangerous. The road at that point has been sunk 18 inches, and will be continued on a gradual incline to Fetter-lane.

At the battle of Moodkee, a European serving in the Sikh army was surrounded at the capture of one of the enemy's guns. He lifted up his hands and cried, "Spare me! for I am one of the old 44th." He was immediately shot down. This circumstance corresponds with the report that there are three men of that regiment with a detachment of Afghans in the Sikh camp of the Jelum.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty, at the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, and the *Perseus*, receiving ship, off the Tower, to enter lads of fourteen, who have been already two years at sea, apprentices to the Royal Navy for periods of five years.

Mr. James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been appointed Governor of the proposed settlement of Vancouver's Island. The arrangement is only a temporary one.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached last Sunday forenoon for the first time since his secession, in the National Scotch Church, Regent-street, in place of the Rev. James Hamilton, the minister of the church, who was too unwell to officiate.

It is understood that the Austrian Cabinet has proposed to the English and French Governments to convoke a congress of the powers which signed the treaties of 1815, for the discussion of the entire European question.

The amount of gold recently received by various mercantile houses in London from California is, in the aggregate, rather more than £40,000.

Sir W. Heathcote has intimated to his tenants in the neighbourhood of Winchester, that, at the next rent-day, which falls on the first Monday in May, he intends making a reduction of 25 per cent. on all their rents.

A bill to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments by taking and subscribing the oaths or assurances respectively appointed to be by such persons taken and prescribed, has been introduced by Mr. Parker and Mr. Cornwall Lewis. The object of the measure is to extend the time of taking the required oaths or assurances until the 25th of March, 1850.

The house of O'Connell, in Merriam-square, Dublin, will soon be offered for sale; and the library of the deceased Agitator is also to be sold by auction very soon, according to the Dublin *World*.

Mr. Dillon, the political fugitive, has been called to the American bar by a special order. Mrs. Mitchell and her five children are going to the Cape of Good Hope, to live near her husband.

A letter from the Pope, detailing his trials and afflictions, addressed to the President of Mexico, has been read in Congress, where it produced a lively sensation.

The Spanish Bishops have resolved to subscribe one-tenth of their income this year for the use of the Pope.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman has forwarded to the Cardinal Secretary of State at Gaeta the sum of £1200, collected in the London district for the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of America has a missionary Bishop (Dr. W. J. Boone) in China, who is styled "Bishop of Amoy."

The vessel *Oscar*, of Norway, has arrived in the Thames from Drobach, with a cargo of 350 tons weight of ice, the production of the place. This is the first importation of ice from Norway during the present year, and, with the exception of an arrival some time since from Prussia, the first from any of the foreign states.

Lord Camoys has invented a syphon for drawing off the milk from beneath the surface of the cream, and thus completely separating the two liquids by the simplest means, and with the least possible trouble.

The Highland capital appears to be in an unusually thriving condition. The *Inverness Journal* is about to take the field again, and the prospectus of a new paper, to be called the *Inverness Express*, is issued, which professes decidedly Liberal principles.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a donation of £50 towards the support of the National Benevolent Institution, which is the oldest and most extensive of our pension societies.

The Lord Mayor of London, whose early years were spent in the service of the Royal Navy, has consented to take the chair at the anniversary festival of the Royal Naval School, in May.

A number of persons in humble circumstances, natives of Germany, arrived during the week in one of the steamers from the Continent, with the intention of immediately embarking in one of the vessels about to proceed to New York, and which is speedily engaged to convey these German emigrants to the United States of America.

Mr. Twisleton, the Chief Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland, has resigned his office.

Mrs. Bryan (whose donation of £100 towards the Pope's collection is mentioned in the *Freeman's Journal*) is the relict of the late Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown Castle, in the county Kilkenny, and sister to the Countess of Shrewsbury.

M. Blin de Bourdon, a well-known Legitimist member of the French National Assembly, died last week, in Paris, of cholera morbus. M. Blin de Bourdon was for thirty years a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

A perfect tornado occurred at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., which did much damage to houses, blew down many fine trees on the Alameda, and in the bay greatly perilled the shipping. The *Sidon* and another steamer had one anchor broken, and another a chain cable. Its force was so great that large branches of trees were whirled about, and strewn the ground so as to render the roads dangerous and impassable.

A further clearance of timber from the Stowe domain is about to be made. No less than one thousand oak trees are now offered for sale by private contract.

The Archbishop of Paris has handed 60,000*fr.* to the Pope's Nuncio, being the first instalment of the collection made in the churches of Paris for his Holiness.

Large quantities of fine salmon are included in the supplies of fish at present brought by the steamers from Holland. The Dutch steamer *Batavier*, within the last few days, brought nearly 200 packages of fish of various kinds from Rotterdam, including salmon taken on the Dutch coast. Some of the salmon just imported weigh nearly 40 lb. each, and are of fine quality.

The principal leaders of the ultra-Republicans have left Rome and accepted some mission abroad. Even the popular agitator Cicciarrachio has proceeded to Tuscany under the pretext of fraternizing with the Tuscans. The greatest anarchy prevails at Rome.

The French expedition, intended for the Roman States, is ready to sail the moment the Austrians shall set their foot on the Pontifical territory. It consists of 12,000 men.

The *Brechin Advertiser* says:—"Lord Panmure recently offered to Prince Albert the privilege of shooting over an extensive part of his Lordship's Highland domains, which offer his Royal Highness has been pleased to accept."

A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, stating that on and after the 1st of April next, the following offices will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders:—Bryn-mawr, Brecknockshire; Llanrwst, Denbighshire; Newhaven, Sussex; Wandsworth, Surrey.

Sir Charles Napier left Paris on Monday for Marseilles. Upwards of eighty men, mechanics and labourers, employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, Holyhead, have received notice that their services will not be required after the 1st of the ensuing month. The throwing of so many hands out of work will in a small town be most seriously felt, not only by the men themselves and their families, but by the townspeople generally.

During the night of Sunday last, the office of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, Queen-street, Hull, was broken open; the clerk, who sleeps in the office, secured by cords; about £45 abstracted, and the books and papers partially burnt. The clerk is in custody, and has been remanded on suspicion.

It appears, from a return moved for by Mr. C. Lewis, that the loans advanced to turnpike trusts by the Exchequer-bill Loan Commissioners, from 1817 to 1846 amounted to £205,150, and that the amount of principal repaid is £73,995, leaving a balance of principal unpaid amounting to £131,154, and of interest due and unpaid amounting to £20,813.

The Paris medical journals report 142 cases of cholera in the hospitals on Saturday, of which 75 were fatal.

The order of the General Board of Health, dated the 15th of January last, and applicable to the Parochial Board of Glasgow, has been revoked, in consequence of cholera having entirely subsided there.

The Privy Council order of the 28th of September, 1848, for the prevention of epidemic disease, under authority of the act of last session, has been renewed for six months.

A person named Vaisse has published an address to the National Assembly of France, in which he states that he has discovered an infallible mode to extinguish pauperism, and that he will explain his system to the representatives of the people, provided they will allow him three sittings of one hour each.

M. de Bassano, the son of Napoleon's former minister, has been appointed French Chargé d'Affaires at Frankfurt.

M. Sampaio, a nephew of General Cubières, has been named principal secretary to the French embassy at Stuttgart.





THE INEXORABLE.—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

#### “THE INEXORABLE.”

THIS charming scene of coquetry is from the pencil of Mr. Sant, and his only contribution to the present Exhibition at the British Institution. The little lover is pressing his suit warmly—nay, “sighing like a furnace.” Phillis sits upon the mossy bank, “inexorable;” she will have none of it, and the rejected rose lies at her feet, betokening her lover’s fate. The picture is very cleverly painted; the old costume is quaint and characteristic, and the *coiffure* very old-maidish. The shady nook, or bower, in which this little drama of love is being enacted, is very nicely executed. The picture is, altogether, a very successful work.

#### WRECK OF “THE FORTH.”

We have been favoured with the following by a Correspondent:—

Royal Mail Steam-ship *Dee*, Mobile, Feb. 21, 1849.

Sir,—Being at Mobile on the 1st of February last, on our road to Vera Cruz

and Tampico, we heard a report of a large steamer (flying British colours) on the Alacranes reef; and apprehending that the vessel might be the *Forth*, Lieut. Davies, Admiralty agent, authorised the *Dee* to deviate from the plan of routes, and sight the Alacranes on our way to Vera Cruz. We shaped our course accordingly, and at daybreak on the 4th of February sighted a large steamer on the rocks, apparently high and dry. As we neared her, we saw that her mizen-mast was standing, her funnel over the port side, and apparently parting amidships.

We bore up for her, and found to our sorrow the *Forth* a total wreck. We came to about three miles to the eastward of her and sent a boat on board, to ascertain if anything remained worth saving. We now distinctly saw people at work on board, who proved to be, as we supposed, wreckers.

In about an hour the boat returned; and this being three weeks after she struck, the wreckers had made clean work of her. Nothing remained but the machinery, and that so bent about as to be of no service whatever, even if it could be got out of her.

The captain determined to run round to the south side of the reef, under the lee of Perez Island, and anchor, seeing two vessels lying there at anchor.

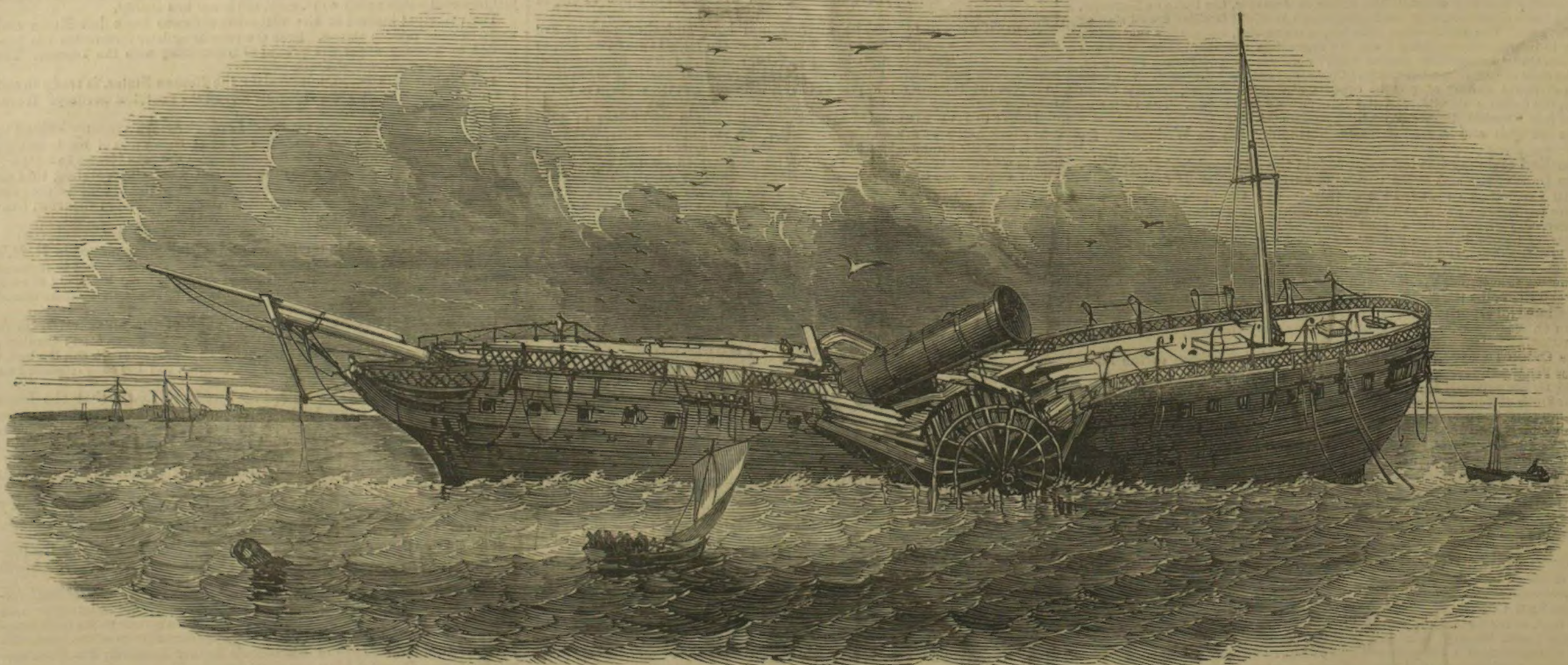
We anchored at half-past one. The gig was manned and sent on shore, myself making one of the party, having a particular desire to set foot on shore, where a dear brother met with his untimely end. We found, from the account of the wreckers, that she struck on the morning of the 14th of January, just before daylight. Not a soul was lost, and, barring a few bruises, no one sustained injury.

The captain and crew left on the 16th for Campeachy. The Admiralty agent went on to Vera Cruz, where we took him on board, with his servant.

I enclose you a rough sketch of the exact position in which the *Forth* lay, bearing from the ship *W. by S.*, distant three miles, with the small isle of Perez, and the wreckers lying at anchor, in the distance.

I can vouch for the correctness of the sketch, and, being nearly a calm, no breakers fifty feet high, as generally represented in case of a wreck, but a gentle ripple spirting the foam up her side in a white line.—I remain, &c.

ALFRED VARDELL Midshipman on board the *Dee*



WRECK OF THE “FORTH” STEAMER ON THE ALACRANES ROCKS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)





THE ASIATICUS RARIOTES IN FLOWER, AT EALING PARK.

#### ASIATICUS RARIOTES, IN FLOWER.

THIS noble exotic is in the possession of Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, to whom it was presented by Viscount Hardinge, on his return from India. It was then but eleven inches in height, and had but eleven leaves; it is now nine feet and a half in height, and forty-nine feet in circumference, with five bunches of flowers, and promise of more. Their colour is of the most gorgeous scarlet, tipped with orange.

This is the first time the *Asiaticus rariotes* has flowered in this country. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire possessed a specimen of this rare plant for nine years, but it did not flower.

#### MADAME GIULIANI

MADAME GIULIANI, whose Portrait we give our readers this week, was born in France, at Bordeaux, the daughter of a merchant of that great commercial city.

From the earliest age having displayed an ear and a great taste for music; and later vocal power of no ordinary compass having been revealed in her, her parents, at her urgent entreaty, consented to her going to study at the Conservatoire, in Paris. Her education hardly accomplished, the irremediable illness of Falcon having left a most serious void at the Académie de Musique, M<sup>me</sup>. Giuliani was amongst the young talents resorted to by the management in its tribulation. Shortly after their appearance, as is generally known, the management fell into the hands of an *impresario*, who would have but one ruling exclusive *prima donna* in his establishment. Madame Giuliani had but time to display talents of great future promise. She left the Académie, and appeared at the principal theatre in France and in Belgium. Desirous of visiting the fatherland of lyrical art, Madame Giuliani, who had in the meantime married a Dutch merchant, visited Paris on her way to Italy, at the end of 1847. She

was recommended to the great composer, Verdi, in order to obtain from him a recommendation to the principal theatres of Italy. Verdi, desirous to ascertain the extent of her claims to eulogy and recommendation, asked her to sing before him. He was so delighted by her voice, that he persuaded her to remain in Paris, and induced the new lessees of the Académie de Musique to engage her purposely to sing the part of the heroine in his opera of "Jerusalem," on the eve of being produced on the national lyrical stage of France. We have before us, at this moment, all the *feuilletons* of the first journals of France, which gave accounts of the appearance of Madame Giuliani; and there is not one, from that penned by the witty Janin to the critique of the sharp-sighted Florentino, which is not written in the highest terms of eulogy; with the exception of that laughing philosopher Théophile Gautier, in the *Presse*, who, whilst doing ample justice to her talents, criticises her dress. Her success in "Jerusalem" led to her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre; and the English press has now confirmed the opinion of its Gallic contemporary.



MADAME GIULIANI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

#### THE FIRST THROB OF THE LONDON SEASON.

IMPERCEPTIBLY slow, but surely as the course of nature—as soon as we begin to find that we need not light candles before dinner, and discover (upon occasions of unwonted rising for an early train) that the sun is up before the shopkeepers, fighting

a hard battle through the morning fogs, who are not yet accustomed to him, and strive to hold out against him like hazy minds unwilling to let a new light break in upon them—as soon as this time arrives, the suspended animation of London returns, and the great heart of the metropolis pulsates with the first beating of its reviving existence.

Not that it has been altogether lifeless. A million souls have grubbed on somehow or another, through the dirty winter, but they were not supposed to be in a proper state of being. They were rather regarded—or, indeed, regarded themselves—as silkworms in a cocoon, dormice in a bank, or any other hybernating living thing. Some there were, to be sure and these were the majority



THE LONDON SEASON.—REGENT-STREET.



whose occupations kept them awake, and lively, and in constant commune with their fellows; but many others did not care to be seen abroad, and would not allow themselves to be found at home, until such a time as hares supposed to be mad were sold cheap at the poulterers', from the popular notion of their lunacy; and fur-shops announced sales at an awful sacrifice; and the black and stunted shrubs in the squares put forth small grimy knobs which were understood to contain future foliage—a facetious tradition, handed down from one family to the next, with the keys of the inclosure, wherein the children played at *loop* and *La Grace*, and the governesses regarded the iron railings almost like the bars of a cage; and, row and then, daring girls stole out at night, with their maids, and met some one not allowed to visit at the house, whilst the elders of their establishment were dozing themselves into a notion that they were amused at a heavy play, or a dull concert, or playing long whist in Harley-street.

The commencement of the London season is not marked in the almanack. It does not depend upon those incomprehensible entries of Sol into certain signs of the zodiac which have, for so many years, awed the honest country people into a veneration for that great man, "Francis Moore, Physician," who is, by them, alone supposed to have a mind capable of grappling with these mystic symbols. Neither has the weather anything to do with it. The streets may be dried up with the cutting north-east wind, or turned into shallow canals of slush, making London look like a muddy Venice, but the commencement of the season is not affected thereby. There is no rule for it to come on, so it apparently takes its own. Parliament meets, to be sure, and members begin to get their tongues into training by talking up-hill against time; Mario comes so near than he is expected; a play makes a great hit at one of the theatres, and a long list of the fashionable who nightly attend its representation is paragraphed in the paper; somebody of a bold and festive disposition in the leading circles gives a large party; whippers of levers and drawingrooms are promulgated; and the season is said to have commenced.

I do not know whether "they manage these things better abroad." Here, I must confess, however, it does seem odd, that whilst the first glow of spring is coaxing the buds into light and life, and the first clear blue skies are giving joy to the pure and healthy country; whilst the long cold nights and the flooded dreary lanes that might have been so well escaped in London have become retrospections; and, further on, whilst the leafy month of June brings its deep shadows upon the teeming earth; and the glancing sunbeams shoot through the foliage to quiver on the mossy turf beneath; and the rills, no longer swollen and discoloured by the rains, tumble like liquid crystal with a splash and gurgle, musical above all sounds, down their courses—it does seem odd, I say, that this is the very period, with its long, long days and bright mornings, and ruddy twilight, that "the world" selects for its sojourn and festivity in whirling, dusty, baking London.

Yet a country life is not necessary to know how the months are going on. No sooner do the crockery hedgehogs filled with crocuses begin to shoot forth their green quills within doors, than the barrows appear without with their penny roots just sprouting, like double teard turned topsy-turvy. Then come the violets in Regent-street, with which the flower-girls infest the carriages that begin to be seen about again as they stop at the shops; and then the primroses from warm sheltered banks about Hampstead and Hornsey, where they may have bloomed all through the winter. Out and away from the thick of the smoke, at the far end of the Parks for instance, the trees open their buds and the new grass springs up; and the cheap vegetable stalls, that do not intrude on the fashionable thoroughfares, but affect narrow back streets and concealed markets close by, can scarcely hold the varieties of early salads and vegetables that line them. With them, also, as if they grew in a similar manner, spring up shoals of little dogs, six of whom are as many as one man can keep together with strins, and by carrying them to tempt the ladies with; and even these distress him sorely by choking themselves round lamp-posts, tying themselves together in a knot, fighting with small dogs of opposition merchants, or doggedly refusing to perform what little they can accomplish, whenever the display is needed.

And now begins the desperation of the ready-made garment vendors—for both sexes—as the stock of heavy winter fashions still hangs on hand. They know that in a week or two, the gaudy-lettered tickets which teach the uninformed spectator that such or such a vestment is "Quite New," "The Present Style," or "Direct from Paris," will not be believed in; and they fear the result of putting them by until the next winter, when, for aught they can tell, the ladies may be wearing rough pilot coats, and the men thick tweed *visites*. Almost as strange things have happened. So their property is converted, for the occasion, into a bankrupt's stock: all the things are tumbled pell-mell into the window to give an idea of reckless disregard of value and unlimited number; and a placard, with "No reasonable offer refused" written on it, tempts the country people—for on that class of visitors, chiefly, do the advertising shops flourish. The same lavish sacrifice extends to bonnets; shawls, also, are offered under the same ruinous circumstances; and even last year's patterns in carpets are announced, as though our new Brussels, put down last April, was already *passé*, and not proper for good society, but only fit to be cut up for back parlours in Camden Town and Lambeth. Yet all these changes do not produce the deplorable effects that might be expected. Whether they are bought "for next to nothing," or not, all the old stock disappears for good, some Saturday night. Where the things go to we cannot tell, but they never show again; and on the following Monday morning all the latest fashions are resplendent in the windows, as if the whole establishment had been one vast kaleidoscope, and a turn had shaken all its component parts, in an instant, into new forms and combinations.

The next arrival is that of the wonders—marvellous exhibitions from all parts of the world—giants, Indians, pigmies, sea-monsters, and mysterious ladies, judging from the quantity that come from America, that country must be one vast show, abounding in curiosities at every turn. No matter from what remote corner of the earth they may have journeyed, or when they set off, the Egyptian Hall or the Cosmorama finds them a ready lodging, and they arrive in town just in time for "the season." This is, however, not all. In company with these marvels of distant lands, the places themselves arrive, or, more properly speaking, the best representation of them that can be conceived. Mr. Burford reverses the magic powers of the carpet in the "Arabian Nights," and, instead of taking us, at our aid, wheresoever we wish to go, brings the desired locality to us, with such aid alone as Mr. Selous affords him. You miss all the *désagréments* of travel; all the long dreary roads in France, and passport detentions, and uncomfortable weather; all the countless perplexities that "being away from home" induces; and in a few seconds from Leicester-square, with no more trouble than going up a dozen stairs, you find yourself at the Rigi Kulm Hotel, with Switzerland like a map at your feet. Another minute, and you are in the silent Forum of Pompeii, with the Bay of Naples and Vesuvius before you; and again, sinking the time and expense of roads and diligences, seas and steamboats, to the trouble of a few more stairs and passages, you have got to the noble Place de la Concorde, in Paris, which shows us more forcibly every time we look at it, what Trafalgar-square ought to have been. The impression made by all these pictorial fac-similes is vivid; and it remains to a certain extent. One can hardly believe, when the noise, and daylight glare, and bustle of Cranbourne-street is once more experienced, that you have all this while been encircled by the busy shops and traffic of London.

The foliage is not yet out in the Parks, but, one by one, the best known frequenters and equipages appear. The private boxes at the theatres, also, present a better style of occupants to the gaze of the audience—not the eleemosynary people, who hang their shawls and bonnets in the remote corner before they advance to the front, and then stand up and look round the house, and make a great deal in drawing and withdrawing the curtains, and disposing their play-bill with a pin on the front cushion; but nice looking persons, who have taken the box properly at the office or the libraries; and coolly enter and sit down, placing their lorgnette and bouquet with quiet ease where they ought to be, and appearing as if they knew all about everything, and were accustomed to it. This class do not dress particularly for the theatre; it is only in the public boxes you see the artificial flowers, and gold bands, and perhaps even little feathers in the heads of the visitors.

Anon the bouquets become larger and cheaper; and the natural season and the artificial one for a time progress together, until the latter leaves the former behind, like a steamer passing a yacht with whom she has just been running side by side. We mean that, owing to the increasing vitality of the metropolis, when it is March in the agricultural districts it is June in Covent Garden. Then the plants come out in the streets, in real mould and pots—no longer the water-grown bulbs of the glasses, but nurtured exotics, possessing the wonderful power of living only so long as they are in the baskets on the heads of the vendors. Day after day, the arrivals of families from the country at the principal hotels are chronicled in the papers, still increasing, until one begins to wonder where they can all be accommodated if they stay longer than a day—even though the hotels were as large as barracks—without presenting that disturbed, not to say uncomfortable, state of existence peculiar to the inmates of Noah's Ark. Hotels and carpet-bags both possess great powers of containing more after they are quite full: indeed, landlords must have studied packing their inmates from the original makers of the toys just quoted, with the exception that when the animal kingdom has once been shaken out of a Noah's Ark, no power of contrivance yet known has ever succeeded in getting it all back again.

It is not for the patricians alone, however, that the season comes on. The first fine Sunday sends its thousands out of London in all directions, by rail and river. It is true, the real season, rather than the artificial one, induces the outbreak in such cases; but the latter gives an impetus to trade; and the trade which enables the merchant to go down to his country estate almost directly benefits the tradesman who supplies his establishment; who, in turn, can pay his assistants and workmen; and they take advantage of the fine weather for their holiday. Besides, in whatever circle of life birth or circumstances may have thrown us, we copy the habits of those immediately above us; and we should also find, by following the steps in detail, that the camellia which young Sir Howard Raikes has sent anonymously to Lady Blanche Penvensey on the morning of the ball, has, somehow or another, something to do with the treat which John Budd (in the employ of Messrs. Grafer and Paddy) gives to his wife and offshoots at Hampton Court a Sunday or two after.

The streets and the newspapers get fuller, and Parliament and the operas commence their performances. Then the fashions take their spring tone, and the bonnets at a morning concert make the audience look like a *parterre*. Knockers clatter, windows are lighted up at night, trade is in full swing, and the season is at its height in London. Not only in London, indeed: Greenwich and Richmond—the Trafalgar and the Star and Garter—profit alike by it. Epsom, Hampton, and Ascot benefit as well, when the printing-presses of Dorling, Lindsey, and Wetton come again into work. The season is felt, too, at many quiet road and river-side inns—nay, far off and away from the smoke of town altogether, it produces bustle and traffic in the fat pastures of the grazing counties; and its effects are perceived even in the distant rocky lobster deeps of rude Norway. But our business is at present only with its commencement. Its other features—its gaieties and brilliancy, and its decline and end—have before formed

subjects for writing and illustration in this journal. We therefore bring our paper to a close, only reminding those to whom the season brings important changes, intrigues, engagements, and interests, that the ball is off, and that if they have been thinking of "making their game," they had better do so. There is but one season in the year (of London life), and that is equivalent to a dozen—as much in its events as in its wear and tear—of the same space of time passed in the tranquil realities of the country.

## MUSIC.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the second concert on Monday evening with their presence. The directors of the society received the Queen at the entrance of the Hanover Square Rooms, and conducted her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Royal box arranged in front of the orchestra. The National Anthem was played by the band on the entrance of the Royal amateurs, who, both on their arrival and departure, were loudly cheered by the numerous and fashionable company which filled the room. The Duke of Wellington was in the Royal box.

The first part of the scheme comprised the overtures of "Anacreon," by Cherubini, and "Der Freyschütz," by Weber; the B flat symphony, No. 4, of Beethoven; and the airs of "Il mio tesoro," by Mozart, and "In terra di doveri," by Mercadante, sung by Mario. The second part was occupied solely with Mendelssohn's music to Racine's "Athalie," which was repeated by command.

The first portion was a concert, of itself sufficient, both in quantity and quality, to satisfy any moderate musical appetite. Two such fine overtures, and such a majestic symphony, interpreted as they were with signal excellence, would have left no impression of monotony and fatigue, as were inevitably entailed by the execution of a work which is not at all adapted for the concert-room. Had there been a selection beginning with the overture, and including the duo and trio, the Chorale, No. 3, and ending with the march, perhaps the feeling would not have been so dreary and dull at the end of the concert; but the long accompanied recitatives and choruses became at times almost intolerable. True, there was the advantage this time of the declamation of Mr. Bartley, who recited impressively the verses which Mr. Bartholomew has written as an imitation, not as a translation, be it understood, of Racine's tragedy; and thus there was more clearness and unity in the *ensemble* than on the execution at the first concert; but still the work was composed by Mendelssohn for a stage purpose, and can no more be rendered effective for a concert-room, than the incantation music of "Der Freyschütz," the market chorus of "Masaniello," or the "Conjuration" scene of the "Huguenots"—action being indispensable necessary. The orchestral accompaniments and choral singing, albeit very efficiently done, were absolutely stunning in such a limited space: so far the Exeter Hall execution of "Athalie" will have the advantage of a larger space. Miss A. Williams particularly distinguished herself in the singing of the solos, and she was well seconded by Miss M. Williams and Mrs. Noble: the trio by the three *artistes* was charmingly sung.

The overtures were played with the utmost skill and energy—the inner parts came out with all the fire of the players as clear as chrysal—no delicate point was lost in the midst of the most complicated passages. The symphony was also rendered with a fine appreciation of its manifold beauties. The lovely adagio—one of the most delightful of melodious inspirations, so replete with passionate feeling and tenderness—was most delicately handled. The gay scherzo was nicely hit off; and the fiery finale was gone through with the most untiring spirit. Costa conducted his forces as if they were but one instrument. Mario was a little husky in the "Il mio tesoro," but in the melody of Mercadante sang with delicious purity of tone and impassioned feeling, and was encored by her Majesty, who remained until the last note of the concert.

The third concert will be on the 16th of April.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 11th anniversary festival, celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, passed off with the greatest spirit. The galleries were filled with ladies, and the attendance was numerous. The Earl of Cawdor, F.R.S., was the President of the day, and made neat and effective speeches on behalf of the admirable institution, and was well seconded by the Rev. D. C. Dolafosse, A.M., and Mr. Horsley, the latter proposing the Chairman's health. At these festivals, oratory, however, plays but a secondary part; it is music which is the staple commodity of the evening after the banquet, and the programme was very attractive. "Non nobis Domine," Dr. Cooke's "Amen," Mr. Horsley's glee, "By Cella's harbour," Morley's madrigal, "I follow, lo!" and Weekes's madrigal, "To shorten winter's sadness," the National Anthem; Sir H. R. Bishop's round, "When the wind blows;" and sester, "Bold Robin Hood;" with the marches composed for the Society by Haydn and Winter, were adequately performed. The solo singing comprised the veteran Braham, in the "Bay of Biscay;" Mr. Sims Reeves, in Beethoven's "Adelaide," accompanied by Mr. Cipriani Potter, and rapturously encored; a very poetic composition of Mr. W. H. Holmes, "Buy my flowers," the blind flower-girl's song in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," charmingly sung by Miss Dolby, and encored; and Kalliwoda's song, "Home of Love," sung by Miss E. Lyon, with a clarinet accompaniment, well played by Lazarus, also demanded twice. The solo instrumentalists were Thalberg, who played two pianoforte fantasias on themes from the "Sonambula" and "Masaniello;" and Harper, Jun., who performed Dr. Arne's "Soldier tired," on the trumpet, with wonderful skill, and was encored. The donations amounted to nearly £500. The amount expended in 1848 in charitable purposes was upwards of £2200. Mr. Parry's health, as Hon. Treasurer, for his indefatigable exertions on behalf of the society, was drunk with enthusiasm.

### MUSICAL UNION.

The fifth season began on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms. Prince Albert is the Patron, the Duke of Cambridge President, and the Earl of Westmoreland Vice-President of this association of the aristocratic classes, the affairs being directed by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, the Earl of Falmouth being Chairman. Mr. Ella is the manager of the society, which he originated, and which he has conducted with much tact. There are eight *matinées* during the season, and the programme of each is confined chiefly to classical chamber compositions and brilliant instrumental solos. The subscription list this year is strong, as was proved by Tuesday's fashionable attendance. The scheme comprised Mozart's Quartet No. 4, in E flat; Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Trio in C minor, Op. 66, and Beethoven's Quartet in C minor, Op. 29. These are three great and well-known works, and Mr. Ella had judiciously selected the executants, Sainton and Delloffe being first and second violin, Tolbecque and Hughes being the violas, Platti violoncello, and Herr Otto Goldschmidt piano. The last-mentioned professor is new to the musical circles; he was a pupil of Mendelssohn. He conquered the mechanical difficulties of the trio with ease and precision, and he proved himself to be an intellectual player.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—It is with infinite regret that we announce the cessation of these concerts of this venerable institution for the present season. At a meeting at the Duke of Wellington's house, Prince Albert and the Earl of Cawdor being present, the directors resolved, as the subscription was so small, it would be more expedient not to give the concerts this year.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.—Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave his third and last performance on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms. There was a numerous assemblage of amateurs. Mr. Bennett, with J. Banister (violin) and Lidel (violinello) as able colleagues, opened the scheme in Hummel's trio in E flat, op. 93. With Mr. Lidel, Mr. Bennett also executed, with the finest taste and discrimination, Beethoven's Sonata in F, op. 5, for piano and violinello. A prelude and fugue of Sebastian Bach, and a selection from Mr. Bennett's own works, with some gleanings from Mendelssohn's compositions, were performed by Mr. Bennett. Miss Dolby and Mr. Ferrari sang vocal pieces: the former giving Mr. Bennett's own songs, "To Chloe in Sickness" and "The May Dew," very charmingly. We hope that Mr. Bennett may be induced to renew his pianoforte performances. He is one of our most accomplished pianists, and as a composer has taken the first rank.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The nineteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts attracted a numerous audience at Exeter Hall. Thalberg was the lion instrumentalist, and played the "Masaniello" and "Norma" fantasias with electrical effect. He is about to depart for Vienna, but will return to London in May. Mr. Collins played a violin solo. Mdlle. Nissen, Misses Birch, Nelson, Poole, Messent, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Whitworth, Lawler, Travers, T. Williams, Master Sloman and Reeves were the vocalists. There will be no concert next Wednesday, but the twentieth entertainment will take place on the 11th of April; and the twenty-first, for the benefit of Mr. Reeves, on the 18th of April. At Mr. Lucas's second musical evening on Wednesday, the quartets executed by Salnton and Blagrove, Hill and Lucas, were No. 1 of Mendelssohn, No. 59 of Haydn, and No. 13 of Beethoven. Madame Dulcken performed a pianoforte sonata by Mendelssohn.—The performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the "Lobgesang," by the same composer, on Friday night, conducted by Costa, will be noticed in our next Number.—Miss Ellen Day and Mr. John Day give this day (Saturday) the first of a series of classical concerts.—To-night, the last performances at Her Majesty's Theatre and at the Royal Italian Opera, before Easter.—Next week, being Passion Week, there will be, at Exeter Hall, three performances of sacred music—the first, on Monday, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Mr. Sarnan, when Haydn's "Creation" will be performed; Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, Messrs. C. Braham, Leffler, and Lawler, singing the solos; and Signora Giulietta Borsi, from Venice, will sing the "Holy, holy" of Handel, and a composition by the Chevalier Neukomm.—On Tuesday Mdlle. Lind will sing in Haydn's "Creation," and Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim," the proceeds of which concert will be appropriated to the Royal Society of Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, and the Governesses' Institution. Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Machin, with Benedict as conductor, will assist in the "Creation."—On Wednesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, will perform Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah," with the Messrs. Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Reeves and Phillips.—Mr. Henry Russell and Mr. Barker give their vocal entertainments next week at the Olympic, Surrey, and Marylebone Theatres.—The fourth concert of the Musical Amateur Society will take place on Wednesday.—The committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival are engaged in making arrangements for the September meeting; Costa has received *carte blanche* as conductor to form the orchestra. Mr. Reeves has been engaged as principal tenor. The celebrated Strauss, with his Viennese band, is expected in town in a few days for the season.—Mdlle. Nau has been attracting crowded houses in the Princess's Theatre: she appeared on Friday in *Lucia*. Miss Lanza and Mr. Chas. Braham, on Thursday night, played *Polly* and *Captain Macdeath* in Gay's "Beg-

gar's Opera," for the first time.—Mr. Beuler, the comic song writer, gave his annual concert on Wednesday, at the Princess's Rooms; and on the same evening, at the Hanover Rooms, Messrs. Scates and Sedgwick gave a Concertina entertainment, the chief item in which was the "Semiramide" overture, on eighteen concertinas; Regondi, Case, R. Blagrove, &c. being included among the players.—Nicolaï, the Chapel Master at Berlin, has lately produced, with success, a comic opera, the libretto of which is taken from Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."—The Italian Opera season in Paris will close to-night (the 31st).

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Those musical amateurs whose most agreeable associations of reminiscence are with Cimarosa and Paisiello, with Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti, can never approve of the generality of the works of the reigning Italian school, so imbued as it is with the exaggeration of the modern French and German schools of the "lower Empire." But exceptions must be made, and particularly in favour of the best work of the best modern composer of Italy—"Ernani." The libretto of this opera is admirable. Victor Hugo, whilst attempting tragedy, wrote a startling melodrama, whose exaggeration is beautifully veiled by its musical envelope. Verdi's lyrical enthusiasm has been fired by the language—the striking, earnest, onward purpose of the libretto; and an opera has been produced which never allows the attention to slumber, or the interest to flag, whilst soft pathetic strains more than in general relieve the ear from the fiercer harmony which characterises this Italian composer. Once more, therefore, on Saturday last, the opera of "Ernani" was beheld with pleasure in the bill of fare of Her Majesty's Theatre. On this occasion Madame Giuliani and Signor Borda made their first appearance in England. The first to come forward was Signor Borda, as *Ernani*. He has earned considerable reputation at San Carlo, at La Pergola, and at the Italiens last season, is a young man, of 24 years of age, with a handsome countenance, and a good stage figure—gifts which he turns to the utmost advantage in his acting, which is graceful and impassioned. His trepidation at first entrance was painfully marked, so that at one moment he missed his intonation, and at another he forced his notes to husky utterance; but, as he proceeded, his confidence returned: his notes were, in the duet of the second act, soft and sweet; whilst they assumed power and peculiar distinctness of utterance, with telling effect, in the last scenes of the opera. His only defects are the nervousness and irregular energy of young artists, which time soon corrects. Madame Giuliani enacted the *Donna Sol* of Victor Hugo. Her appearance is full of suavity and elegance. Her voice has a remarkable range—the stretch of two octaves and a note she accomplished with ease: her lower notes appear to have been acquired to suit the fashion of the day; her natural range is in the highest range of the voice. She is, *par excellence*, a high soprano, with tones alternately swift and penetrating. Her singing of the first cavatina, "Ernani, involami" at once established her in the good graces of the audience, and to the last she maintained her position triumphantly. Beletti was destined, in the part of *Silva*, to mark the extraordinary improvement in volume of voice and in science which this great artist has made since last season. Never since he first appeared in "Ernani" has he failed to receive a loud *encore* in his first aria, "Inferi e se tu credevi;" but on Saturday last the applause was enthusiastic; and on the Tuesday following, singing a portion of the part of the *King* as well as his own, he revealed all his newly-acquired treasures of song to the audience. The great basso, Coletti, summoned, in consequence of this indisposition of Gardoni, from Paris, assumed his part with singular felicity on Tuesday. Dignity—dramatic energy, admirably regulated—volume of voice, modulated to every shade of passion and measured according to the solo, the duet, or the concerted piece he was singing, such were the great qualities with which this noble artist constantly delighted the audience. The part of the *King* was written for a bass voice; Coletti sang it at Venice the first year it was produced, and he must rejoice indeed that he has reassumed the part after what we observed on Tuesday, when the recalls, encores, and ovations were numerous. The only point further we can advert to in the opera is the remarkably effective execution of orchestra and chorus.

In the ballet department, which has in general offered the combined talents of the three great *danseuses*, there was a sprightly novelty, the "Kracoviac," exquisitely danced by Grisli.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the fourth representation of "Masaniello" on Saturday with their presence. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary occupied one of the Royal boxes. The Queen arrived in time for the *encore* of the overture, and remained until the termination of the opera. The house was crowded with rank and fashion. The Sardinian, Danish, and American Ministers were present; the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Miss Burdett Coutts, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mdlle. Jenny Lind; Lords Falmouth, Cawdor, Ward, Lansdowne, Chesterfield, Westmeath, Cleveland, Eglington, Abercorn, Barrington, Verulam, &c. The opera went off with the greatest spirit; the *encores* being Mario's opening barcarole, the duo between Mario and Massol, and the prayer in the market scene.

On Tuesday night—the fifth performance—the house was filled with Royalty, rank, and fashion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert again honoured the theatre with their presence, thus hearing the opera two nights in succession—"a compliment," as the *Post* observes, "to the beauty of the music, and a recognition of the completeness of the *ensemble*." The Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Miss Dawson, the Marquis of Ormond, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Bouverie were in the Royal suite. Prince George of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with a long list of diplomatic and noble celebrities, were present. The overtures were the same as on Saturday. Mario was in superb voice, and gave the air of "Sleep" in the fourth act with exquisite purity of tone. Madame Dorus Gras was in better voice than on any preceding occasion, and she sang the *andante* in the hut scene with much expression. The music of *Elvira* and *Alphonso* is so very ungrateful, that it is creditable to the singers representing them, if they succeed to render the parts endurable, much less effective.

Signora Angri, the new contralto and mezzo-soprano, who has just arrived from Russia, and Miss Catherine Hayes, the new *prima donna*, who has just returned from a three years' operatic campaign in Italy, were seen in the boxes. Miss Hayes will make her *début* on Easter Tuesday, in Donizetti's "Linda," produced for the first time at this theatre; and then Signora Angri will make her first appearance as *Arsace*, in "Semiramide," in which Grisli will appear for the first time this season. Mdlle. Corbari, Lavia, Tagliafico, and Tamburini are in town from St. Petersburg; and Salvi is expected from Moscow the end of the month. Mdlle. Steffanoni, and Signori Polonini and Marini, are daily looked for to arrive in one of the West India Mail steamers from the Havannah, where they have been singing with the greatest success.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" is in active preparation, and will be one of the earliest novelties in the ensuing month.

The sixth performance of "Masaniello" will take place this evening (Saturday), and the theatre will then close to Tuesday, the 10th of April, for the usual Easter recess. The opening campaign has been brief and brilliant: the immense triumph of "Masaniello" has enabled the directors to perform it six successive nights; and the numerous audiences have proved that the season before Easter can be rendered quite profitable, if due attraction be provided for the musical public.

Only one new piece has been produced this week at the theatres; all those we noticed in our last keeping their places in the bills with good effect. Next week all the houses will, as usual, be closed, or rather dedicated to that miscellaneous kind of performances usually put forward in Passion Week, and which form a curious anomaly in the law pertaining to the regulation of the theatres. At the same time, the heads of all the departments behind the curtain are fully occupied in the preparation of the Easter pieces, which will chiefly consist of burlesques. The *HAYMARKET* piece will be written by the Messrs. Brough, the authors of "Camaralzaman;" the *LYCEUM* one by Mr. Planché; that at the *MARYLEBONE* by Mr. Albert Smith; and the *PRINCESS* by a Mr. Edwards, a *débutant* in the literary world.

Mr. Oxenford is, we believe, the author of a new farce produced with unquestionable success at the ADELPHI, on Wednesday evening, called "Who Lives at No. 9?" It furnishes an excellent character for Mr. Wright, who, hearing something about a love story connected with some lady in the house in which he lodges, sets to work to find out who she can be. The lady in question is, all this time, neither more nor less than his own wife—a fact palpable to the audience, but entirely undiscovered by himself, and the ludicrous positions into which his curious disposition throws him convulsed the house with laughter. The different specimens of humanity found in a London lodging-house are ably introduced to assist in the development, not the least effective being that of a lady always squabbling about the milk, excellently acted by Mrs. Laws. We fancied that Mr. Wright played with more care than usual; at all events, he created a famous character; and his odd quirks and phrases, and expression of countenance, were never exerted to better advantage. We fear that all those respectable individuals who live in "No. 9" in any street, will find for the future a catch-word started that will make their particular number more or less celebrated. But if any eccentricities of their inmates produce half the fun that Mr. Wright's perplexities give rise to, they may esteem themselves fortunate persons indeed. The applause was loud and general; and an amazingly novel and comical tag, in which Mr. Wright was first shut out before the drop, and then shut out again from the audience by another curtain, produced shouts of laughter.

The same evening witnessed the successful revival of Mr. Dance's capital farce of "The Water Party" at the LYCEUM—a piece which will be recollected by old playgoers as having run for a considerable period at the Olympic, during the management of Madame Vestris, when Mrs. Orger played the vulgar, but kind-hearted Mrs. Deputy Butts, and Liston was the bustling and maneuvering retired hair-dresser, Mr. Anthony Charles Fluid. On the present occasion these parts were played by Mrs. Yates and Harley, in a manner that left little to be desired. Mrs. Yates's personation of Mrs. Butts was extremely clever—thoroughly malaproposits, warm-heartedness, and motherliness of the character were given with great point and effect. Harley's pompous and bustling manner kept the audience in perpetual good temper. The other characters were Benjamin Easy, Mr. Granby; Mr. Deputy Figgins, Mr. Cooke; and Mr. Deputy Butts, Mr. F. Matthews. Messrs. Roxby and Meadows were the lovers; and Misses Marshall and Howard, the young ladies. Their united efforts ensured the success of the piece. The approbation at the fall of the curtain was very loud and general. The pie-nic dinner by the river-side was so well managed, that we almost felt its interruption as a personal grievance.



THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

THE third Free Exhibition of Modern Art opened on Monday last, at the Gallery of the Association, at Hyde Park Corner, known to many of our readers as the old Chinese Exhibition. This Association was established in 1847, and the first Exhibition was opened at the Egyptian Hall; the second was at Hyde-Park Corner; and neither, we confess, gave any great promise of the well-regulated Exhibition which we see this year. The first was rather a hurried affair, in order that a year might not be lost; and the second was done on a very erroneous principle, of allowing every exhibitor to purchase so many square feet of wall for the arrangement of his own works after his own manner. As may be readily imagined, the Exhibition, though fair to the exhibitors at first sight, was highly injurious to them, and very unfair to the visitors; for the Gallery, by this disinterested kind of arrangement, was made a very motley affair to the visitor—the whole Gallery wearing the appearance of anything but a very harmonious disposal of places, subjects, sizes, pictures, and certainly very little of colour in the whole display. The Association this year has detected its error; and here we have a very pleasing Exhibition, where works are arranged so near to the level of the eye, that beauties and defects are equally well seen.

The Association consists of a committee of 25, called the Committee of Management. This committee consists of the following individuals:—Messrs. R. S. Lauder, R. S. A., W. Oliver (Treasurer), R. W. Buss, E. J. Niemann, T. S. Hobbs, A. W. Williams, T. C. Dibdin, R. R. M'lan, J. Peel, J. F. Pasmore, C. Dukes, W. J. Hixon, R. Sayers, J. G. Middleton, J. C. A. Duvall, Bell Smith (Hon. Sec.), W. J. Lukeing, A. Corbould, S. R. Percy, P. W. Elen, H. Barraud, E. Corbould, G. A. Williams, W. P. Salter, J. G. Waller.

This is not a bad list, and the Committee, we may remark, instead of imitating the Royal Academy, in selecting a certain number of officers, has contented itself with adding the names of its banker and honorary solicitor.

The Gallery contains 531 works of art, contributed by 133 different exhibitors, and the catalogue possesses this striking feature over other catalogues, that, to each work of art (if not already sold) the price is appended. Of the 531 works, there are only thirteen priced at a figure above £99; the highest is £315.

There are several ambitious pictures in the collection, but the general run of subject is of a humble character. Landscapes, of course, abound; and some very well composed, and at times very carefully painted. The ablest artist in the Association is unquestionably Mr. R. S. Lauder, whose "Christ teaching Humility" (a finished study for a large picture) is a very thoughtful production, well sustained throughout, and conceived on higher principles of art than is commonly to be seen among our living British artists. He has, also, the best idea of a portrait, though frequently too dark (not as Titian was dark); and now and then hard, which Sir Joshua never was. His "Portrait of a Gentleman" (No. 54) is a well-considered figure; and his small full-length of the late Mr. Duncan, the painter, a very characteristic memorial of an artist who died too early for Scottish art. Mr. J. E. Lauder is not quite up to his cousin; but he is clever. Mr. E. A. Goodall's large picture of the "Funeral of Henry VII., as seen from the ambulatory by Edward the Third's Tomb," is a picture of merit, true to the architecture of the Abbey; and, in a very few points, true to the manners and costume of the age. We wish we could say as much for Mr. E. Corbould's "Old Hostlerie at Knightsbridge," though the careful observer will find much to commend in it, and the artist should certainly not pass it by too readily.

The visitor will find of course many glaring imitations of, or centos from, successful living artists. The landscape-painters commit sad piracy on Mr. Creswick's inimitable manner; and Mr. Leslie, Mr. Uwins, Mr. F. Stone, and Mr. F. Goodall have been poached upon pretty freely by some of the younger exhibitors. No man grew great by imitation. He who sails by others maps can make no new discoveries. But painting is more of an imitative art than poetry; and we must make, as we do, every excuse for the younger fry, who, as soon as they feel their way and get past their early idolatry, will begin no doubt to think and paint for themselves.

Mr. Caxton's "Morning Prayers—the Free Seat" is better than his usual manner, with higher feeling in it and warmer colour. Mr. Kidd is as humorous as ever. "Noon at Undercliff, Isle of Wight" (No. 42), by Mr. Alfred W. Williams, has great merit, but somewhat hard in its sky line. Mr. S. R. Percy's "Rugged Pastures" is a well-chosen subject, and far from hacknied in its treatment, though somewhat hard. "The Interior of St. Peter's, at Rome," by Mr. G. B. Moore, is a carefully and well-coloured picture, the figures well grouped, and the scene as it should be, very imposing. Mr. Wingfield's "Summer's Day at Hampton Court" is true to the scene, and wants nothing but warmth of colour to make it a good picture. Mr. Cobbet's "Peep at Windsor Castle from the Forest" is sunny and warm, and withal a picture to be desired; and his "Scene on the Cliffs—French Coast" a composition of like pleasing character. Mr. Lacy's "Rebecca returning from the Well" is a careful study of a female figure, and answers to its name. The little circular landscape by Mr. A. Gilbert, "Mid-day, a scene from Nature," is as sweet a little picture as any in the whole room. The willows are well rendered, and keep from the sky; not as painters too often paint them, sticking to the sky. "Porto Ferrajo, Isle of Elba," by Mr. T. S. Robins, is something between Mr. Chambers and Mr. Stanfield. Mr. Pasmore's "Summer's Afternoon" may be forgiven its yellow tone, for its numerous other beauties; and Mr. Hulme's "Shady Brook," though sinning too much in the way of imitation, is far from an every-day work of art. The price of Mr. Hulme's picture is £30; a Creswick of the same size and character would sell for £60 at the least.

We confess that we have been pleased with this exhibition. The lover of art should certainly make a point of visiting it. We are not at the present day, we are glad to be reassured, without a very numerous race of young and rapidly rising artists.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE RIGI KULM.

THE Panorama of the Rigi Kulm, just opened in Leicester-square, is one of the most interesting we have yet seen, as much from the number of localities renowned in the legends of Switzerland visible from the top of this famous mountain, as from the beauty of the painting, and the extreme fidelity of the detail. Mr. Burford has copied nature with most singular success: it is not, however, until the eye has rested upon the Panorama for half a minute or so, that it becomes accustomed to the perception of extreme height; and the vast tract of Switzerland then appears like a coloured map at the feet of the spectator. As a lady near us observed, it makes one giddy to look down so far. An uninterrupted circumference of at least three hundred miles is embraced, extending to the Jura on the west, the mountains of the Grisons on the east, the St. Gothard on the south, and the country beyond the Rhine on the north. Seventeen lakes are distinctly seen, those of Lucerne, Zurich, Zug, Sempach, and Lowertz being amongst the principal; and amongst the innumerable peaks of the mountains, we can discover, in addition to those named, almost every known point in Switzerland.

The impressions made by the first glimpse of this view, which is caught from the platform of the Rigi Staffel—a little inn some distance below the Kulm, or summit, and marked 131 in the catalogue—are never to be forgotten. Fenimore Cooper thus speaks of them; and the quotation might have been inserted with good effect in the pamphlet just alluded to. He says: "For myself I can fairly say, that, the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun excepted, I never felt so deep a sentiment of admiration and awe, as at that exquisite moment. So greatly did reality exceed the pictures we had formed, that the surprise was as complete as if nothing had been expected. The first effect was really bewildering, leaving behind it a vague sensation that the eye had strangely assembled the rarest elements of scenery, which were floating before it, without order, in pure wantonness."

The most prominent feature, and at the same time the most painful one, in the view from the Rigi, is the remains of the Rossberg mountain, whose top (from the sloping strata of which it is formed being loosened by the land-springs) slipped down into the valley below, in the autumn of 1806. The vast mass covered seven thousand acres of fruitful land, including the pretty village of Goldau, with its four hundred and fifty inhabitants. No escape was possible; all were buried alive; and a barren rocky tract alone marks the site of the once beautiful valley.

Other interesting points are those connected with the history of William Tell. The "travelling enthusiasm" connected with this personage, however, has of late somewhat tempered down from the extreme paucity of any data respecting his career; indeed, his actual existence has been at times doubted by great authorities, and the tales of Gessler, the storm on the lake, and the apple-shooting only regarded as pretty fictions.

The atmosphere of the painting is remarkable; and this gradation of tint, in the extreme distance, managed with consummate skill. A fine effect is also produced by the representation of the mists floating over the lakes—as clever as it is truthful. In conclusion, we cannot do better than cordially recommend this Panorama to the patronage of our readers. Those who have been on the Rigi will be pleased to pick out the different objects without a catalogue; and those who have not will obtain a singularly clear notion of the unrivalled view obtained from it.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

IN North America, Art as well as Nature rejoices in the vast and wonderful. Not long since, we noticed the exhibition of a Panoramic Painting, by Banvard, three miles in length! Now, we have to record the production of a similar work extending over four miles of canvass! The artist of the latter is Mr. J. R. Smith (associated in its exhibition with Professor Risley), who, on Saturday last, gave a private view of the picture at the Great American Hall (late Miss Linwood's), Leicester-square.

The work is termed "a gigantic moving panorama of the Mississippi River," and it is stated to depict an extent of nearly 4000 miles—from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico—and running through nine States of the Union. This is the second picture Mr. Smith has painted of the scenery of "the great father of waters," as the Mississippi is called. The first picture was exhibited at Boston in 1839, and destroyed by fire; but the artist fortunately preserved his drawings, and from them, with additions, has executed the present work. It has been finished some months, but, owing to a disagreement in contract, it has been involved in a lawsuit, which has only just been compromised.

The Panorama is divided into Three Sections, commencing with the Corn Region, from the Falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Ohio. This is the most varied portion, and best executed; the skies and the atmospheric effects are very artistically painted; and, in this respect, the entire picture has the advantage of its contemporary, which, on the other hand, appears more rigidly accu-

rate. We have, in this first section, falls, forts, lakes, islands, prairies, rocks, rapids, levees, bluffs, towns, and settlements, far too numerous for us to specify: one of the most novel points is, perhaps, Joe Smith's Mormon city, and great Temple, which, "if paid for, would have cost above half a million of dollars."

The Second Section, the Cotton Region, extends from the mouth of the Ohio to Natchez; and the Third Section, the Sugar Region, reaches from Natchez to the Balire, Gulf of Mexico.

The picture is well stored with incidents, such as steamers snagged and sunk, or burnt to the water's edge, with terrible sacrifice of life. Of these, the explosion of the *Ben Sherrod* steamer is a scene of fearful reality. The longitudinal section of a first-class steamer cleverly shows its internal economy and arrangement. The scenery of the banks is very cleverly executed; and the entire picture, notwithstanding its extreme length, will doubtless prove very attractive.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. W. C."—1. In Problem No. 266, the last move of the solution should be—6. P to K B 3d. The moves you propose are legal, but not satisfactory; because, when the White K takes the Pawn, Black may play P to K B 4th, and thus escape. 2. The solution of No. 255 is—1. Q takes K R P (ch); 2. R to Q Kt 8th; and then, play as Black may, White will discover ch, and mate with his B. "Lex."—A plurality of Queens is not a modern innovation, as some writers assert. In the time of Lucena, 1495, a Pawn reaching the last line assumed at once the powers of a Queen.

"F. R. S."—We agree with you that the Chess-playing community are much indebted to the committee, &c., of the Brighton Chess Club, for promoting the late match. Many of the games in it are admirable, and will serve to delight and instruct the lovers of Chess all over the world. You will be gratified to learn that the preliminaries for another contest between the same distinguished players are all but settled.

"A. J. H."—1. According to the strict letter of the law, five moves having been played, either party could not insist upon the game being finished; but, unless in cases of match contests, a game begun with the pieces misplaced is always better stopped when the error is discovered, and the men being set right, commenced again. 2. We referred to a Problem with those initials attached, the MS. of which we destroyed. 3. Will you have the goodness to give the number of the Enigma, as, your letter not being dated, the description is too vague?

"F. W. M."—The notion of the 8-move Problem is ingenious, but, unfortunately, it may be solved in four moves, thus—1. Kt to K Q R 6th (ch). 2. K takes B (disc. ch). 3. Kt to Q B 7th (disc. ch). 4. Q takes B—Mate. In like manner, that in six moves may be done in three. In the last, of 5 moves, if the Black King, for his first move, play to Q 3d, we very much doubt whether mate can be given at all. The Enigma long since sent shall have insertion shortly; and if you can apply a remedy to the flaw in the one above-mentioned, in 8 moves, that, too, shall appear.

"Player."—Look at the positions again, attentively. "Jut."—We cannot say; application should be made to the publisher of the work mentioned.

"E. W. R. M."—Problem No. 268 cannot be solved in the way you suggest. "L. B."—You are quite wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in less than six moves.

"H. W." Isle of Wight.—You may rely on its appearance shortly. "A Citizen." Chester.—The "Chess-Players' Handbook" is published by Dohn, of York-street, Covent garden, but is procurable through any bookseller in Europe.

"X. Y. Z." Maidstone.—It is very difficult to decide upon the relative value of the Chess pieces, so much being dependant on their position and combination. A Rook has been estimated by some writers to be equal to a minor Piece (that is, a Bishop or Knight) and two Pawns.

"Inquirer."—See the notice above to "A Citizen." "Amicus" is thanked for his suggestion, but the space already apportioned is quite as much as can be spared.

"P. T."—M. Kieseritzky's new Chess magazine, *La Régence*, is published in Paris, but can be got through the Foreign booksellers in London. No Chess-club should be without it.

"J. D. H."—1. A King cannot "Castle" after being moved himself, or with a Castle that has been moved. 2. In reply to the second inquiry, see the notice to "A Citizen."

"C. A. C."—A King can "Castle" after he has been in check, but not to escape a check.

"An Amateur." Kensington.—Pray devote six months to the study of "composition" in Problems merely, before you favour us again. The best models are those by D'Oroville, Bolton, Kling, and Andersen among the moderns.

"W. G."—No. 1 appears correct and ingenious. In No. 2 we cannot see the possibility of White's mating in four moves, if Black, at his first move, take the Rook with his Pawn.

"E. H. G."—Manifestly superior to any of the former. It shall appear among our Enigmas shortly.

"Dai Rio."—The names of subscribers to the forthcoming collection of Problems by Mr. Kling should be sent, not to our office, but to Mr. C. Kenny, King William-street, Charing-cross.

Solutions by "C. D." Sheerness; "Jut.", "Otho.", "R. S. T.", Portsea; "C. J. B.", "J. S. H.", "W. L.", "un.", Teignmouth, "G. A. H.", "Derevon.", "S. U.", Hull, are correct. Those by "C. D.", Durham, "J. B.", "Omicron.", "Typee.", "Gamma.", are wrong.

\*\*\* Correspondents, whose communications remain unanswered, shall be replied to in our next.

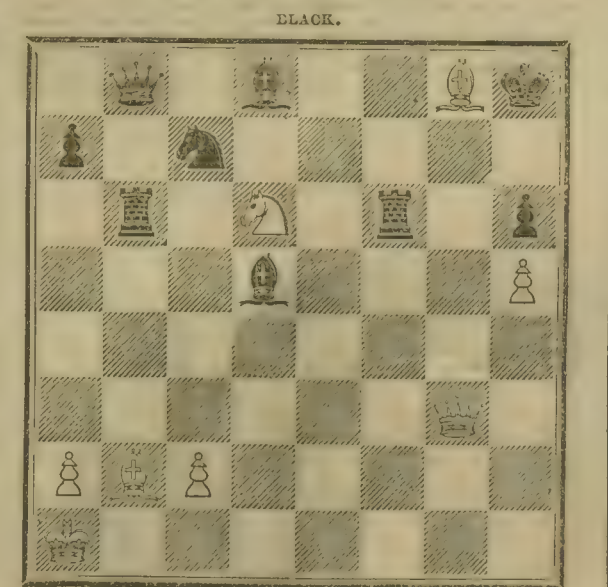
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 270.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 8th	P to K R 6th	4. K to B 4th	K to R 3d
2. K to his 4th	K to Kt 5th	5. K to Kt 4th, disco-	
3. Q B to K 3d	K to R 4th	vering check and mate.	

PROBLEM No. 271.

"MOULTAN."

The following beautiful example of Chess strategy we owe to the kindness of the Rev. H. Bolton.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in seven moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 425.—By an Oxford Graduate.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 3d and Q Kt 4th, P at Q 2d. Black: K at Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 426.—By the same.

White: K at Q Kt 6th, P at K B 4th, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 4th, Ps at K Kt 6th and Q 6th. Black: K at Q B 5th, Ps at K Kt 2d and Q 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 427.—By M. Pabuss, from "La Régence."

White: K at Q sq, R at K Kt 8th, B at Q 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3d, Q 2nd, and Q 3d. Black: K at Q 6th, Kt at K Kt 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K 4th, and Q 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROYAL LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASES.—MONDAY.

THE ROYAL LEAMINGTON HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE of 100 guineas, Lord Strathmore's Rat-trap .. .. . (Owner) 1  
Mr. Cartwright's Justice to England .. .. . (Capt. Peel) 2  
Won by ten lengths.  
THE GRAND ANNUAL SWEETSTAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.  
Mr. W. Taylor's Victim, 11st 2lb .. .. . (Taylor) 1  
Captain W. Peel's Proceed, 11st 9lb .. .. . (Mages) 2  
Won by half a length.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.  
Mr. Frost's Yard-Arm, 10st 4lb .. .. . (Archer) 1  
Mr. Carew named Fugitive, 10st 4lb .. .. . (Mages) 2

MATCH, 100 sovs, three miles.—Grimaldi, 10st, received forfeit from Lucy Long, 11st.

NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.—TUESDAY.

GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.  
Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb .. .. . (Pearl) 1  
Mr. Gregory's Loup Garon, 3 yrs, 5st 2lb .. .. . (Green, Jun) 2

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Two miles.  
Mr. R. Heselline's The Quiver, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .. .. . (Fenn) 1  
Mr. Eyke's The Model, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .. .. . (Kitchener) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Northamptonshire Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, the winner to be sold for £500.  
Mr. Melkham's Priests, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb .. .. . (Arnold) 1  
Mr. Osborne's Pity-the-blind, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .. .. . (Osborne) 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 50 added.  
Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 6 yrs, 9st 2lb .. .. . (Nat) 1  
Mr. Harrison's Miss Burns, aged, 7st 10lb .. .. . (A. Day) 2

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—So few members had returned from Northampton, that business was almost at a stand-still; our quotations, therefore, are in most instances nominal. Lugar, Dacia (for Chester Cup), Fernhill (for the Newmarket Handicap), and Loup-garon (Chester Cup) having been the only horses backed for any money. Latest prices:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.  
2 to 1 agst Fernhill (t)  
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.  
10 to 1 agst Fern  
13 to 1 — Loup-garon  
17 to 1 agst Executor  
CHESTER CUP.  
25 to 1 agst Inheritor  
33 to 1 — Loup-garon (t)  
40 to 1 agst Clermont (t)  
3 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman | 13 to 2 agst Nunmykirk | 13 to 1 agst Honeycomb

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S RACING STUD.—The whole of Louis Philippe's magnificent stud, comprising about sixty brood mares and entire horses, is about to be sold by public auction at Versailles. The day of sale is fixed for the 2d of April, and very considerable interest has been excited on both sides of the Channel by the announcement. The horses to be sold include draughts from the stables at Versailles, Meudon, and St. Cloud, and among the animals are several of the purest Arabian breed. Several of them were pre-ented to the Ex-King by the Pasha of Egypt, the Imam of Muscat, and the Bey of Tunis. The pedigrees, as set forth in the catalogue, will be found most interesting to sporting readers.

MR. MUNTZ, M.P.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Ley Hall, near Birmingham, March 26, 1849.

I have read your remarks upon me in your last paper, and with one exception, certainly I have no right to complain; but I cannot allow the following extract to pass unnoticed:—

"He is a zealous advocate of the views of the Birmingham school, whose doctrine is that an unrestricted paper currency should be the medium of monetary circulation."

It is but fair to the Birmingham men to say, that, although many of them advocate inconvertible paper money, I never heard one of them advocate unrestricted paper currency. But, for myself, I never advocated any currency which was not payable on demand in the precious metals. The only difference between Sir B. Peel and myself upon the question is, that he proposes to convert the bank notes into gold at the rate of £3 17s. 10d. per ounce, and that I propose to convert them into gold at £6 per ounce. I contend that with free trade, and gold at £3 17s. 10d. per ounce, which is the same value as existed before the French war, we shall have prices as low as in 1775; wheat averaging then less than 40s. per quarter; but we shall have six times as many taxes to pay, and three times as much rent. But if we raised the nominal value of gold to £6 per ounce, by converting our notes at that rate, wheat would average 60s. per quarter, and with all other articles bear a price in proportion to our taxation and rental, without prejudice to our foreign trade; as our high scale of nominal prices would be exactly counterbalanced by the altered rate of the exchanges, which the increased nominal value of our coins would produce.

Yours respectfully,  
G. F. MUNTZ.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

At the Exeter Assizes, on Friday week, *Henry Poole* and *Edward Nightingale* were indicted, before Lord Denman, for stealing, on the 2nd of January, from a mail, 12 post letters, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Another count charged the prisoners with stealing 12 post letters, three diamond rings of the value of £70, three other rings of the value of £70, one watch-case of the value of £2, six gold ring mountings of the value of 15s., and other articles.

The crowd assembled on the occasion was immense, and it was with the utmost difficulty access to the court could be obtained. This case has been already so much before the public that it is not necessary to repeat the details which were brought out in the great mass of evidence produced.

On Saturday, at the close of counsel's address for the defence, several witnesses were called, who stated, that as long as they had known Poole he had been an honourable man in his dealings. In answer to questions from the counsel for the prosecution, they admitted that they had heard that he had been dismissed from the Great Western Company's service, but they did not know the reason.

Mr. Rogers having replied upon the whole case, Lord Denman summed up in a most elaborate manner, and the jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both parties.

Poole addressed the court. He said Mr. Andrews, the solicitor, was allowed to leave the carriage without being searched; and that he and Reinard, the guard, walked away together directly the train arrived at Exeter.

Both Mr. Andrews and the guard declared the statement was utterly without foundation.

Nightingale said he was as innocent of the robbery as the child unborn.

Lord Denman, after expressing his concurrence with the verdict, pronounced sentence, viz. transportation beyond the seas for the term of 15 years in the case of both prisoners.

Mrs. Poole, who was in court, fainted at the announcement; and Nightingale's friends, who were present, appeared to be deeply affected.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

"We have done nothing for the Idiot," was the lamentable reflection of a committee of benevolent individuals, who assembled in the city of London towards the close of the Mayoralty of Sir George Carroll, in 1847, and under his efficient presidency, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Reed, who had visited Dr. Guggenbuhl's and other Asylums in Switzerland, with a view to examine their applicability to the wants but too evident in England. The meeting was full of promise: in words of burning eloquence, the speakers pleaded "for the Idiot, the lowest of all the objects of Christian sympathy—for the Idiot, most needing charity, and for whom charity has done nothing." Their appeal was not made in vain: it was forthwith resolved that "something must be done for the Idiot," and it was at once resolved to establish an Asylum for his care and education, so as to prepare him, as far as possible, for the duties and enjoyments of life. The design was an excellent one to be added to the long list of charitable objects in the city of London—the advocacy of whose interest is the brightest jewel in the civic insignia.

That Idiotcy was without remedy was long a popular error, which the better intelligence of our age has exploded. This had been proved by experiments made in France, Germany, and Switzerland, where it had long been shown that the Idiot might be educated, before the successful attempt was made in our own metropolis. Subscriptions for this purpose flowed in as soon as it became known, and the Charity was forthwith organized; though we can only state so much of its constitution as explains that persons destitute of means shall be placed on the foundation by the open election of the subscribers; while such as have means shall be supplied with the advantages of the Asylum on moderate payments. All the preliminaries being arranged, the Society, in January, 1848, became located in the "Asylum" known as "Park House," with sixteen acres of ground towards the extremity of Highgate. Our Artist has depicted the principal front of the Asylum; it has all the appointments of a first rate mansion (built some sixty or seventy years since); with offices, gardens, and grounds, which have been judiciously adapted to the requirements of the Charity. The house itself is beautifully situated; screened in front by noble elms, and commanding some of the beautiful landscape scenery of Hertfordshire: in short, a more salubrious locality could scarcely have been selected in the delightful environs of the metropolis. The Establishment was visited about a fortnight since by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and, on Tuesday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverne, made a similar visit of inspection, and both the Duke and the Prince expressed the highest satisfaction with the Charity. We may here mention that visitors are admitted on Mondays, by tickets, to be obtained at the office of the Charity, 29, Poultry.

A walk through the Establishment will introduce many a visitor to a new phase of benevolence and enlightened humanity. The patients, at present, number about 60—52 males and 8 girls. The ages of the former average from eight to





"OPHELIA."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

fourteen years, but there are three or four of twenty-two and twenty-three years. Of this number about one-third are free cases, admitted by election of the subscribers; and these patients are entirely clothed and provided for at the expense of the Charity. The other inmates are charged at graduated scales, according to the scale of accommodation and attendance. The periods of childhood and infancy are preferred as most favourable for attempts to remedy the original want or deficiency of mental power, in which Idiocy consists. The plan of the premises comprises a large suite of apartments, used as a school-room: here we inspected the copy-books of some of the pupils, in which the rate of improvement was very gratifying. Upon a large slab of slate, placed *en cheval*, some rudely-formed circles and lines were the first attempts of other patients; yet any approach to occupation, however slight, is beneficial. Attempts at singing are at all times desirable; and upon another swing slate we noticed a large music score: before dinner, too, a blessing is chanted daily by the patients generally. Helplessness is one of the foremost afflictions of Idiocy; and to remedy this, has been introduced the teaching of patients, in classes of six in number, to undress themselves, as for bed, and to dress, article by article. The dormitories in the upper stories of the house are patterns of order and cleanliness; in one of the beds lay a croton, presenting one of the worst forms of Idiocy.

In consequence of the Royal visit on Tuesday, the patients enjoyed a "half-holiday." We accordingly found them in their large playground in the rear of the mansion: here, some were swinging, and taking other gymnastic exercises; and a numerous company were under drill practice, marching to the beat of a large drum, in the dramatic amusement of *playing at soldiers*. The lads were quiet and orderly, and evidently affectionately attached to their superintendents; more than one of the boys entreated us to join in their play.

By the courtesy of Dr. Forman, the Resident Physician and Superintendent of the Asylum, we hastily inspected the General Register of Cases, stating the physical and mental condition of the patients on their admission. One of them is of a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom have died more or less imbecile. Another case presents a remarkable instance of hereditary predisposition to idiocy, from the grand-parents downward. It is lamentable to see many of the cases in the Register traceable to the highly-reprehensible practice of servants frightening children, and nurses drugging their young charges with Godfrey's Cordial and other narcotic nostrums. The rattling of curtains, and the stalking of sheet ghosts, employed to terrify children into obedience, are productive of incalculable mischief, and cannot be too severely condemned.

The first anniversary dinner was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when a highly-respectable party assembled; Dr. Lushington presiding, in the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was prevented by indisposition from taking the chair, and whose health was drunk after dinner, amidst much cheering. Among the company were—Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Dr. de Mussy (the Count de Neuilly's physician), Dr. Conolly, the Rev. Drs. Holloway and Reed, Messrs. Twining, Tottie, Wire, &c. The chairman, in commending the Institution to public support, remarked, that all he wished was that those who were not acquainted with its admirable operations would do as Prince Albert had done on the previous day—go to Highgate and personally inspect the establishment. And Dr. Conolly (one of the Physicians to the Charity) observed, that, in some instances, the improvement effected in a few months had been so great that he could hardly recognise the unfortunate creatures whom he had seen at their own homes before their admission. Lord Dudley Stuart mentioned that, among

the various charities to which he had the pleasure of subscribing, he found none where the applications for his vote were so urgent and so many as in the case of this Institution; but Dr. Reed was compelled to announce that, of the 125 candidates for the next election, the funds will only allow ten to be received. An urgent appeal for greater pecuniary means, pressed very forcibly by the chairman, and supported by other gentlemen, was answered by contributions, in the course of the evening, amounting to £728; the list of subscribers including, besides gentlemen present, the Duke of Cambridge, Baron Rothschild, Messrs. Rothschild, Mr. Baines, M.P., Miss Lushington, &c.

#### "OPHELIA."

This is one of Mr. Le Jeune's two contributions to the Exhibition at the British Institution. He has portrayed poor *Ophelia* beside the glassy stream:—

"There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds  
Clambering to hang, an envious silver broke;  
When down her weedy trophies and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook."

The picture is painted with freedom; and the composition gracefully tells the touching episode in the masterpiece of our great dramatic Bard.

#### JOSEPH COUNT RADETZSKY.

THE career of this veteran soldier, who has just gained a decisive victory over the forces of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, presents a succession of services extending over a period of nearly threescore years and ten.

Radetzky was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in the year 1766; and, singularly enough, under the sign of Sagittarius. His birth, as also his early years, marked out his future destinies. The boy Radetzky chose for playthings a spear and shield, mounted his hobby-horse, and drilled his young comrades when a child. At a very early age, he was observed to listen anxiously to the tales of the heroic deeds of Eugene, Marlborough, and Frederick; and his youthful mind revelled in descriptions of fortresses and battle fields. An excellent horseman, stalwart grenadier, nothing delighted him more than military manoeuvres. With such predilections his profession was soon decided. He



FIELD-MARSHAL RADETZSKY.

commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a regiment of cuirassiers. He left his home on the 24th of June, on the anniversary of which he gained the splendid victory of Custoza, in 1848. How changed is Austria from that time! Then, the watchword was liberty, as it is now. At that time it was used by the Emperor Joseph, who was, however, too far in advance of his age. At his death, the people of Austria fell back into the same state of lethargy from which he had roused them, till the revolutionary storm of 1848 awakened them again into activity.

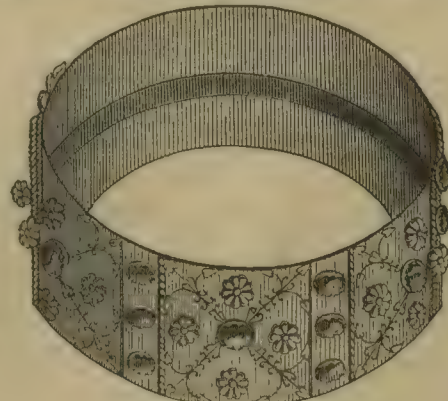
The Marshal's early youth was passed during the first period: he supported Austria during all the convulsions in that long epoch. The young cadet made rapid progress. In 1786 he was an Ensign; and a year afterwards, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. This post he held for seven years, when he was appointed Captain, and afterwards Major, in 1796. About that time he married Frances, Countess of Strasshold. In 1800 he obtained the Colonelcy of the regiment of Albert Cuirassiers; and, in 1801, the rank of a Major-General. The year 1809 proved a most successful one. He fought with great distinction under Archduke Charles at Agram and Erlingen; and the sword with which in the past year he vindicated the honour of German arms in Italy, he then wielded, animated with the glory of defending his Fatherland against the French.

Five days after the battle of Erlingen, on the 27th of May, Radetzky received the appointment of Field-Marshal, Lieutenant, and Chief of a regiment of Hussars. He gained fresh laurels in the battles of 1813, 1814, and 1815: and displayed great valour, especially at Kulm, Leipzig, and Brienne, became a General of Cavalry in 1829; and, after being successively Governor of Ofen, Olmütz, and Lemberg, was, in 1822, appointed Commander-General in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

The victory just achieved by Radetzky, and his present position, will be found detailed elsewhere in our present Number.

The accompanying portrait of the Marshal is from a fine print just received from the Continent.

Among the intelligence received during the past week, it is stated that Radetzky had seized the celebrated Iron Crown of Lombardy, which was deposited



THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

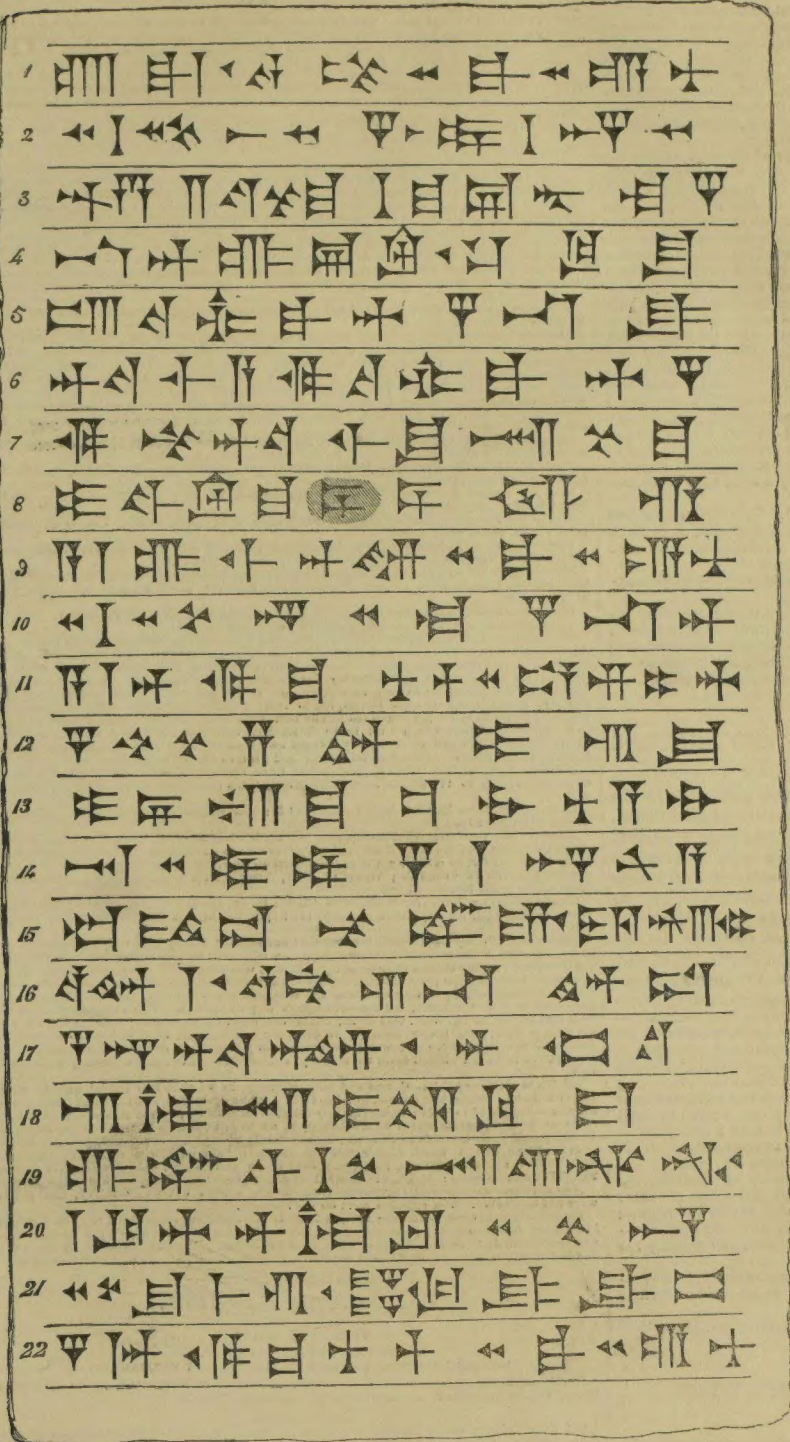
in the Cathedral of Monza. This famed symbol of kingship is a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and was deposited in an ornamented cross placed over an altar, closely shut up within folding-doors of gilt brass. The Crown is kept in an octagonal aperture in the centre of the cross. It is composed of six equal pieces of beaten gold, joined together by close hinges; and the jewels and embossed gold ornaments are set in a ground of blue and gold enamel, interesting as exhibiting an exact resemblance to the workmanship of the enamelled part of a gold ornament now in the Ashmolean Museum, which once belonged to King Alfred. But, for those who have an appetite for relics, the most important part of this Crown is a narrow iron rim, which is attached to the inside of it all round. The rim is about three-eighths of an inch broad, and a tenth of an inch thick, made out of one of the nails used in the Crucifixion. The Crown is said to have been presented to Constantine by his mother; and the sacred iron rim, from which it has its name, was to protect him in battle. And, although this iron has now been exposed more than fifteen hundred years, there is not a speck of rust upon it.



THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, PARK HOUSE, HIGHGATE.



THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES, JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



SPECIMEN OF ASSYRIAN WRITING.

SINCE our article of 16th December last, describing the large collection of Scriptural Antiquities which had then arrived from Nineveh, a farther portion of the discoveries have reached this country; and, in fulfilment of our promise to furnish the fullest information respecting these important remains, we take the earliest opportunity of continuing our notices. Lively as was the curiosity excited by Mr. Layard's excavations, the interest in the subject is even still increasing, if we may judge from the eagerness with which Mr. Layard's "Narrative" has been devoured, and by the learned speculations and discussions which have originated in various quarters. This fresh importation is likely to stimulate those who are already engaged in researches, as it possesses many points of novelty, and most of the remains are in such perfect preservation as to satisfy every observer. It consists of one sitting statue, a large cuneiform inscription, and fifteen friezes, representing divinities and other figures of colossal dimensions; several battle scenes and processions; and many minor fragments, such as painted bricks, which formed the cornice above the slabs, the ornaments being handsome rosette and Greek designs; some bricks semi-cylindrical in shape, and some having cuneiform characters stamped upon them, whilst on others the characters are painted.

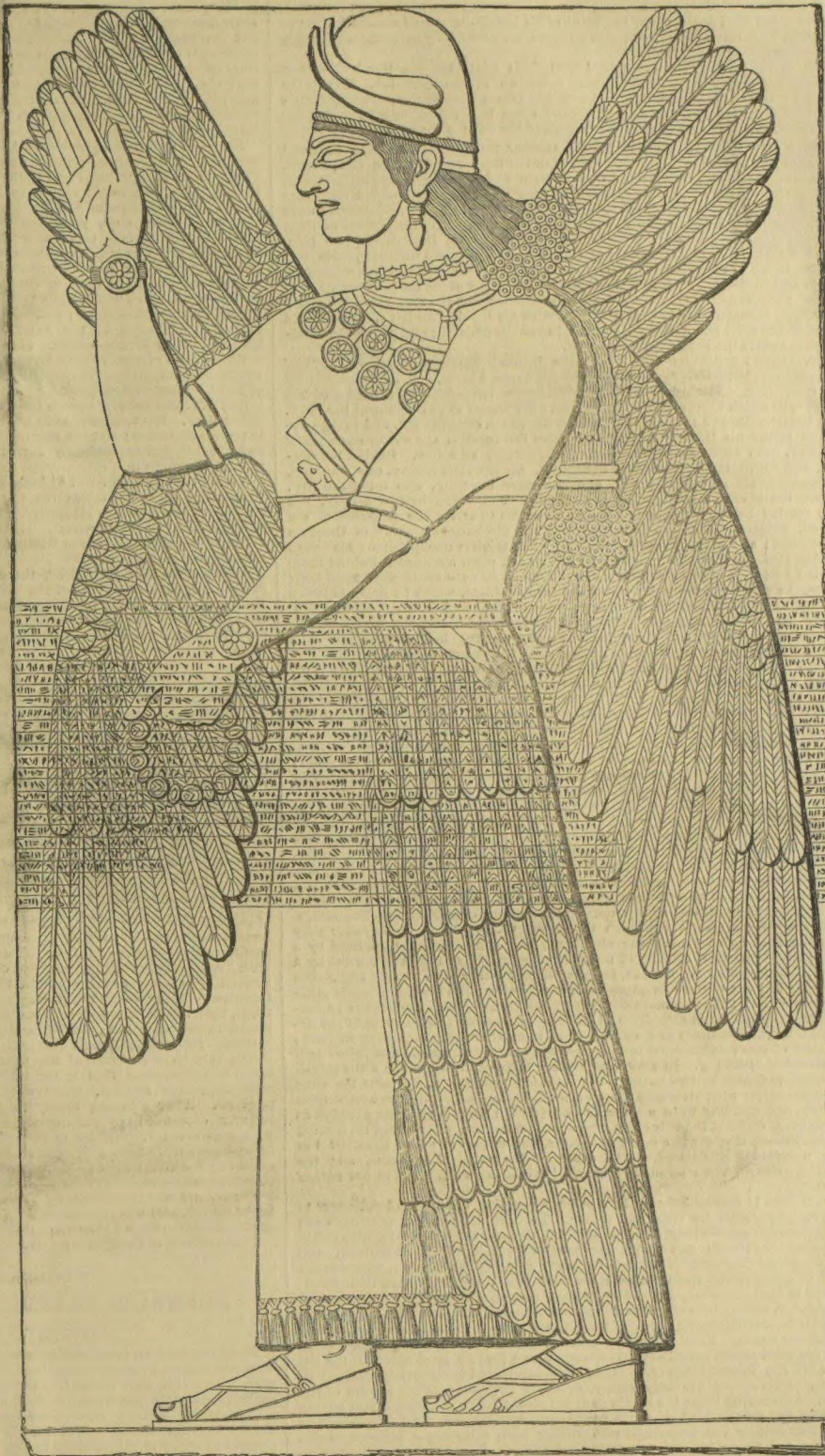
That which we shall place first in our catalogue, as of great importance to the learned student, is the Slab (size 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 8 inches), containing the Inscription, consisting of 22 lines of arrow-head characters, each character being 2½ inches long, and most sharply and beautifully engraved. Although we ourselves are unable to construe this inscription, there are so many now engaged

in studying this division of cuneiform writing, that we do not hesitate to insert it here, as it will thus meet the eye of many who may not be able to obtain a correct copy of the original without difficulty; and may excite curiosity and induce examination and comparison in others who, perhaps, would never, otherwise, have turned their attention to the subject. We vouch for the perfect accuracy of our copy, and merely add that the erasure in the eighth line is no error of ours, but exists in the original; the repetition of the same combination of characters being evidently a mistake, thus erased on revision by the sculptor.

No. 2, upper portion of a colossal Frieze, 5 feet 10 inches by 4 feet, containing the King drinking, attended by his cupbearer. Around the usual truncated cap peculiar to the King is placed a diadem, tied by a fillet, the extremities of which are decorated with the winged bull. The border of his sleeve is embroidered with the honeysuckle and pine cone ornament, and round the neck of his robe is wrought the winged bull and antelope, separated by the honeysuckle. Two daggers are placed in his sash; he holds his bow in his left hand, and in his right the cup which he is raising to his lips; the ordinary ear-rings and rosette bracelets complete his attire. The eunuch resembles those already so fully described in our former papers, the only point worthy of remark being the fly-flap, the handle of which is terminated by the head of an animal, most highly finished.

No. 3 represents a colossal figure of the King (7 feet 2½ inches by 4 feet 8½ inches), and is so remarkable in every way for the extraordinary handling and

AN ASSYRIAN DIVINITY—(SLAB, NO. 13).



minute finish of the sculpture, and for the perfect state in which it has been preserved to us during so many thousand years, that we shall describe it in detail, as it will be of considerable service in examining other friezes that have suffered more from time or travel. The King appears to be walking, supported by a long staff held in his right hand, his left resting on the hilt of his sword. The upper part of his truncated cap and the cone on the top of it are both closely studied with gems; and his diadem is elaborately ornamented, and tied behind with fillets having three tassels at the extremities. His hair and beard are arranged in more than ordinarily numerous minute curls, executed with a finish quite astonishing, most curiously illustrating in this ancient portrait a characteristic that has lived through so many ages in the East, the operations of the dyeing and dressing of the beard being of the first importance amongst the modern Persians. The decorations upon his robes appear to be symbolical and legendary, for the breast and sleeves of his tunic are embroidered with the sacred tree, and the hems of the sleeves are further adorned with a border of the stag butting a the honeysuckle. The lower part of his robe is bordered by a fringe, and above the fringe is wrought a procession of the King receiving, and his attendants in-



THE KING CROSSING A RIVER, A CONTINUATION OF THE SLAB ENGRAVED IN NO. 348 OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



producing prisoners. His mantle is fringed, and the hems are embroidered with the lotus and pine alternately intertwined, and with the human-headed lion, the bull, and the sacred tree. He has tasseled cords round his waist; the extremities of his armlets are terminated by exquisitely-carved bulls' heads; his bracelets consist of numerous small chains united by rosette clasps; his sandals are adorned with pearls; and the point of his highly-decorated scabbard has two fighting lions intertwined in a death struggle, all beautifully executed and highly characteristic of the animals.

No. 4, Frieze (5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet). This frieze represents a battle scene and rout of the enemy, the front part being on some other slab. Two of the King's soldiers, wearing the conical cap, and armed with spears, are pursuing a fugitive whose horse has fallen; behind them is a falling figure; and flying overhead is a vulture carrying the entrails of the dead in his beak.

No. 5 (size 7 feet 1½ inches by 3 feet), another representation of the rout and flight of the enemy by horse and foot, with the dead and dying on the ground. The King's troops are headed by an eunuch and his companion shield-bearer, both on horseback; and immediately following them are two bearded horsemen discharging arrows at the flying infantry of the enemy. The shield-bearers have their shields slung behind them, and are holding the reins of the horses of their fighting companions, and the manes of those on which they themselves ride. The foot soldiers, wearing the beard and conical cap, and armed with bow, mace, and sword, follow in military order. Under the horse of the eunuch lies a headless body, and suspended from the tasseled breast armour of his horse is the head of one of the vanquished. Before the foremost horseman is a foot soldier already wounded, endeavouring to screen himself with his hand. The bows, quivers, and arms of the dead and dying are scattered over the ground; and above the combatants hovers the ominous bird of prey.

No. 6 (size 7 feet 3 inches by 3 feet), the Eunuch warrior in battle.—The chief officer is represented in his war chariot with three horses, and accompanied by his charioteer. Highly decorated quivers are suspended at the side of his chariot, to which also is fixed his spear, and his bossed shield hangs at the back. The breast-plate and tunic of the Eunuch are much ornamented, and things are bound round his left arm to protect it from the recoil of the string when using his bow, from which he is in the act of discharging an arrow. Behind the chariot, and with their backs turned towards it, are seen the enemy, one standing, discharging his arrows upwards, and the other kneeling, also using the bow. Before the horses, a man, who has already been wounded by two arrows, but who retains his bow in the left hand, attempts to arrest the progress of the horses, while another, also in retreat, turns to discharge an arrow at those in the chariot; and in front is one of the King's foot soldiers coolly driving his sword into the breast of his foe, whom he has driven back upon his knees. Behind these last is a raised mound or earthwork, upon which two are contending upon their knees, the victor retaining his sword and wicker shield, which he holds between himself and his disarmed adversary, whose bow and quiver have fallen. Above and below are men falling pierced by arrows, and the battle-field is strewn with the arms of the slain. The bird of prey hovers over all. The King's soldiers, as usual, wear the conical cap—the enemy the simple fillet.

No. 7 (size 7 feet by 3 feet). The direction of the figures in this frieze is reversed; they face to the left, instead of to the right. The King's beardless officer in his chariot, accompanied by his charioteer, is pursuing the cavalry of the enemy into a river. Four horsemen are represented in active flight, but one attempts to aid a foot soldier who has been struck down, and who is stretching out his hand imploring for succour; whilst another of the foremost of the fugitives seizes the opportunity to turn and discharge his arrows at the pursuers; and under the horses of the chariot is a wounded man endeavouring to withdraw the arrows with which he has been pierced in the side and in the thigh.

No. 8 (size 8 feet by 3 feet), the Return of the Conquerors—women upon the walls of a battlemented city or palace watching the triumphal procession of the victorious army. As the walls of the city extend entirely across the frieze, there is little doubt that only a portion of the subject is represented. Four battlemented towers are seen; and beneath the battlements are circular decorations, which lead us to suppose that the external walls of a palace, rather than of a city, are intended to be portrayed—a surmise further supported by the appearance of the women, who always occupy the upper stories in Oriental buildings. Upon the walls are several women considerably disposed to *embonpoint*: they have the hair flowing over the shoulders, but confined round the head by a fillet; and their dress consists of a simple robe restrained round the waist by a sash: their attitudes are various, the first having her arms elevated and palms open, the Eastern posture in pronouncing a blessing; the next, her hands similarly open, but her arms more advanced; whilst the third, who stands by herself, has only one hand raised. The actions of the two obviously younger females are far more lively and expressive of interest in what is passing without; the head of one being turned towards her companion, whose head is raised as if in the act of speaking. In slow and stately procession before the walls march the chariots drawn by two horses: the first, led by a groom, contains the chief standard-bearer with his standard—an armed figure discharging an arrow from his bow, and standing upon a horse or bull (for the stone is so much abraded as to render it difficult to distinguish which). The second chariot has no leading groom, though it conveys a standard-bearer, the ensign of whose standard has been unfortunately defaced. The dress of the men, their arms, and the accoutrements of the chariots and horses, have all been described in our earlier articles.

No. 9 (size 11 feet by 3 feet), Procession conveying tribute and prisoners to the great King after his victorious return. This procession is led by two officers of importance, clad in long, fringed, and embroidered robes; with richly decorated scabbards and hilts, are suspended over their shoulders; and sandals are on their feet. The one is bearded; the other an eunuch, who wears a piece of embroidered linen folded round his head: and both have their hands crossed in that peculiarly Eastern attitude of respect remarked upon in previous articles. A double bale of embroidered stuffs is placed above, but not resting on their heads, indicating the spoil they are supposed to introduce, but carried by meaner hands. Next come two officers, similar in all particulars, except that the head of the eunuch has no covering, and that he is situated on the left hand of the bearded figure. Three bars are placed horizontally above their heads, representing probably ebony, or other precious woods—a part of the spoil. Succeeding these is a single eunuch, clothed like the others, and having two tusks of an elephant above his head: his upraised left hand intimates that he is introducing the personage who follows him, evidently a prisoner of distinction, and probably, from his decorated diadem, the sovereign of the newly-conquered race. This prisoner is barefooted, and his arms are confined by a cord, held in the left hand of a soldier of large stature, who seems driving him on with his clenched right hand: "I give him a charge to take the spoil, and to take the prey, and to tread them down like the mire of the streets." (Isaiah, c. 10, v. 6.) The appearance of this fallen ruler, thus humilatingly forced into the presence of the conqueror by his barbarous conductor, strongly excites our compassion; and his whole attitude brings to our mind the passage in Samuel, describing the manner in which Agag approached Saul after the defeat of the Amalekites: "And Agag came unto him delicately." (1 Samuel, c. 15, v. 32.) Above the head of the Prince are two square baskets, and over that of the soldier a semicircular two-handled basket. Next succeeds a eunuch wearing sandals, but in other respects clothed like the first prisoner, whose chief officer he evidently is; above his head is a small semicircular basket, and his arms are bound together, and secured to the two barefooted and inferior prisoners wearing the short tunic and the fillet round the head. The cord which binds their arms and secures them to one another is held by a second soldier of gigantic stature in the left hand, which likewise holds his bow, the right hand being raised in the act of striking with the staff which he holds in his grasp. Both these large soldiers wear the high conical cap, tunic midway down the leg, and quiver slung at their backs, their bows being on their left hands.

No. 10 (size 7 feet 3 inches by 3 feet), the King Crossing a River.—This slab is a continuation of one in the last importation, which we copied for the information of our readers; and, as this second portion is yet more curious, and continues the subject, we have thought it desirable to introduce it amongst our present illustrations. It may be remembered that the former frieze represented several men swimming, supported by inflated skins; horses, also swimming, and guided by their grooms or riders; and boats, conveying war-chariots, arms, and domestic furniture. This fresh frieze shows us the King in his fully-equipped war-chariot, which has been placed across the centre of a long boat, with high prow and stern. The vessel is steered by a stalwart naked man, with a long paddle. It is propelled by three rowers; and its progress further accelerated by two men towing on the shore, or in a shallow part of the stream. The King seems magnificently dressed; has three daggers in his girdle, his sword by his side, in his left hand his bow, and in his right two arrows. Before him stands one of his principal beardless officers, pointing with his left hand to the enemy, who, we may imagine, occupy the opposite shore. Behind the King is another eunuch, in long fringed robes, and bearing the usual arms; his left hand holding his bow, and his right grasping a mace. Standing in the stern of the vessel is a man who holds the long reins of four horses which are swimming—though the actions of two seem more to resemble galloping, and another is starting back. One naked man is swimming, supported by the skin which he is inflating. We here point out, as peculiarly deserving of note, that the King is foremost in every transaction, and that we may, therefore, readily learn which is the most important part of every representation, whether of the battle or of the chase, by observing the position of the mighty one.

No. 11 (size 4 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 3 inches), continuation of another Frieze in the last importation, representing the evacuation of a city. The first portion contained a city with two war-engines, in front of which appeared to be a herald; whilst from a side gate issued a car, containing women, a child, and domestic utensils. Only a portion of the ox that drew the car was visible. On the present slab we have the front portion of the ox; and immediately before it another similar car, likewise occupied by women and children, and drawn by oxen. Other unyoked oxen are seen in front; and a tree indicates the nature of the country which surrounds the city. Facing the herald, in the upper portion of the preceding slab, are two scribes recording the spoil; whilst a herdsman is driving away flocks of sheep, rams, and goats. In front of all are two men carrying off plunder, but of what nature the obliterations of time do not allow us to discover.

No. 12 is a fragment upon which is represented the winged emblem of the divinity in front of the King, who has various mystic emblems suspended round his neck, comprising the moon, two stars, and the three-horned cap. A winged divinity, with the three-horned cap, follows the King. The whole of the remaining friezes represent winged divinities of colossal dimensions, the most curious of which we hold to be so important that we have selected it for our third illustration.

No. 13, slab (7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 6 inches).—This frieze exhibits a young man habited in a long fringed robe, fitting close to the upper part of his figure. Secured round his waist by tasseled cords is a species of train formed of five rows of feather-shaped fringes, and round his waist is a broad girdle in which are placed three daggers. He wears sandals, armlets, rosette bracelets, and ear-

rings; and round his throat is a necklace, and a cord and tassels. Upon his head is the two-horned cap; and in addition to the ordinary crisply curled hair, is a long bunch, likewise curled, and bound with cords and tassels. His right hand and arm are raised, and the left is extended, holding a wreath of small and large beads placed alternately. The most remarkable features, however, in this sculpture are the representations of four wings, two raised and two drooping; and that suspended from his neck are two bands, from the upper of which depend ornaments consisting of rosettes surrounded by a ring; and from the lower, four stars likewise enclosed in rings. This bull horn head-dress and the star-like ornaments suggest some connexion with the worship of the Assyrian Venus, Mylitta or Astarte. Across the centre of the frieze are 26 lines of cuneiform characters, avoiding, however, the left wing and part of the right, which are left un-inscribed.

No. 14 (size, 7 feet 7½ inches by 5 feet 5 inches), figure of Nisroch, facing the reverse way to the last. He has here the eagle head and two wings, has the pine cone in his upraised right hand, and the left hangs down holding the square basket. The form of his robes was fully detailed in our first article, but the hems of his garments in the present example being symbolically ornamented are deserving of more particular notice. On one hem is delineated the pine cone and lotus border; on another the lotus and honeysuckle; and on a third a battle between Nisr and the human-headed lion, in which the former is victorious. Nisr on this embossed representation has four wings. The extravagant development of muscle in the limbs of this and other principal figures does not, in our opinion, arise in any whim or conceit of the sculptor, but is merely typical of strength—power; and we also imagine that the pine cone has some similar signification, as the Assyrians and many other powerful nations are likened in Holy Writ to cedars. (Ezekiel, c. 31 and 17; 2 Kings, 14; Amos, 2.)

No. 15 (size of slab 7 feet 3 inches, by 4 feet 4½ inches), Divinity with two wings, as distinguished for its high preservation and delicate finish, as the figure of the King before described. This figure faces towards the left, and his upraised left hand holds a branch bearing five flowers erect, and on his left arm a fallow-deer. His dress differs in no respect, as regards the shape, from that of the other divinities; but the mantle and robe are richly ornamented, fringed, and tasseled, and his minutely curled hair is confined by a fillet with a rosette-form ornament in front.

No. 16 (size of slab 7 feet 8½ inches by 4 feet 2 inches). This divinity has two wings; his dress resembles the last, except that he has a chaplet of roses or rosettes upon his head. He holds a goat on his left arm, and in his upraised right hand he holds an ear of wheat. He faces towards the right.

No. 17 is a sitting statue in basalt, minus the head; but it presents no remarkable feature to describe.

Amongst the stamped bricks, there is one containing a most interesting impression, in addition to that of the King, namely, that of the foot of a weasel, which had run over the recent brick before it had left the hand of the fabricator; thus transmitting to us a specimen for which either the Zoological or Geological departments of the British Museum might contend with the Antiquarian.

## THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE, AND THE NEBULAR THEORY.

A most interesting lecture was given on Friday evening (last week), at the Royal Institution, on the Nebular Theory, by the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, who has justly obtained great celebrity by his profound researches in astronomical and mathematical sciences. The very great advance made in the former of these during the last few years, principally through the means of Lord Rosse's telescope, has rendered it much more popular than it formerly was; and the lecturer commenced by observing that in any allusions he was about to make respecting the discoveries made by that gigantic instrument, he should entirely confine himself to what Lord Rosse had actually published, leaving out of view altogether that which relied on mere assertion only. After alluding to the well-known fact of the Milky Way consisting of an infinite number of stars, he proceeded to state that the late Sir William Herschel observed a multitude of nebulae, some few of which may be detected by the naked eye, and, when examined by telescopes of low power, they have all the appearance of masses of luminous vapour; but when instruments of a higher power are directed towards them, they resolve themselves principally into masses of brilliant stars, revolving round a common centre, and consequently each nebula forms a complete solar system. Nevertheless, even with such a telescope as that constructed by Lord Rosse, very large portions of filmy luminous vapour still remain; and the Professor was of opinion that if the telescopic power could be increased to an almost indefinite amount, there would yet remain masses of nebula unresolved. After alluding briefly to the well-known theory of Laplace, the lecturer concluded by passing some just strictures on the folly of those who considered it impious to make inquiries into subjects of this description; because, the more intimate acquaintance man could obtain with the means employed by the Great First Cause, the more would he appreciate and worship the beneficence and wisdom of the Almighty Creator.

The lecture was illustrated by some admirable diagrams, executed by Professor Smyth, and was listened to with admiration by one of the most numerous scientific audiences we remember to have seen.

The president of the evening was Admiral Sir Edward Codrington.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an increased demand for money during the present month, the discount houses, in many instances, taking to some extent. At present, however, no improvement in the rate can be anticipated, from the large amount still remaining unabsorbed by the current necessities of trade.

Consols, on Monday, opened with some buoyancy, at 91 to ½, but sales for money soon after caused a decline to 91. The same operation occurred on Tuesday. Consols opening at 91, receding to 90½, and closing for money at 91½. On Wednesday transactions were few and of limited amount, Consols opening at 91½ to ¾, and, after remaining at that quotation during the day, closed at the same price. On Thursday, the news of the abdication of Charles Albert, and virtual termination of the war in Italy, afforded hopes to the speculators for a rise, and prices ranged during the day from 91½ to 91¾. This was, however, a purely speculative movement, there being scarcely a transaction on behalf of the public worthy of notice. The position of affairs in Schleswig-Holstein, excites much alarm, from the apparent determination of both parties, which it is thought, may lead ultimately to Russian interference. Exchequer Bills have slightly declined, from the improved demand for money. India Bonds, however, maintain their price, notwithstanding the probability of a notice of reduction in the rate of interest. At the close of the week quotations stood for Consols, 91½; India Bonds, under £1000, 50 p; South Sea Stock, 100s; Consols for Account, 92; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 36 p; £1000, June, 39 p; £500, March, 36 p; £500, June, 39 p; Small, March, 36 p; Small, June, 39 p.

The Foreign Market has been the scene of much activity during the past week, confined, however, principally to Peruvian, Mexican, and Buenos Ayres stock. Peruvian, on Monday, suddenly advanced from 63½ to 69, closing that evening at 68. Realisation on Wednesday, however, reduced prices to 65, which is about the current value now. Mexican, on Monday, opened at 30½; advanced, on Tuesday, to 31½; but on Wednesday declined ½ per cent, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Dee* West India mail-packet. The expected remittance by this packet has been the foundation of the late rise, and, as the principal business done has been speculative, and the account-day approaches, the non-arrival of the *Dee* has made large sales requisite to close accounts. On Thursday prices ranged from 30½ to 31½, the vessel still remaining unreported. Buenos Ayres Bonds have been done at 40, but are a little lower. Portuguese have not been much dealt in. Dutch Stock has recovered the decline consequent on the death of the King of Holland. Prices at the close of the week were flatter, quoting as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 81½; Mexican Five per Cent. 1846, 31½; Ditto, Account, 31½; Peruvian Bond, Six per Cent., 65; Portuguese Four per Cent., 27½; Ditto, Account, 28; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 29½; Ditto, Account, 30½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 82½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 50.

Shares continue very dull, with a downward tendency. All speculation appears to have ceased in this description of security. The closing prices of the week are, for Aberdeen, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 2½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5; Caledonian, 23; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 11½; Ch-ster and Holyhead, 18; Eastern Counties, 8½ p; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per cent., No. 1, 1½ p; East Lancashire, New Quarters, 4½; Great Northern, 11½; Great Western, 9½; Ditto, 4 Shares, 19; Ditto, New £17, 12; Lancaster and Carlisle, 54; Ditto, Thirds, 104; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifth, 6½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per cent., 11½; Leeds and Bradford, 9½; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36½; Ditto, Prof., 5 per cent., 51; London and North-Western, 13½; Ditto, New Quarters, 11½; London and South-Western, 35½; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref., 7 per cent. On Deposit, and 5 per cent. On Calls, 5½; Midland, 76½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 16; Norfolk, New £20, 3½; North British, 14½; Ditto, Quarters, 31; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; South Devon, 16½; South-Eastern, 23½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 23½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 23½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 16½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 6½; York and North Midland, 44½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 22½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8½; Central of France (Or Vierzion), 11½; East Indian, 3½; Luxembourg, 1½; Northern of France, 11; Paris and Orleans, 33½; Paris and Rouen, 20½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Tours and Nantes, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at ½ per cent. advance upon the preceding day's price; and after advancing to 92½, closed at 92½ for money, and 92½ to ¾ for time. In the Foreign House, the settlement principally occupied attention. Shares were heavy, at the prices of the previous day.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—Two vessels arrived, during the week, at one of the wharves adjacent to London-bridge, from Eu; one, the *Gustave*, having 202 cases, and the other, the *Ville d'Eu*, having 58 packages on board, stated to contain merchandise, and consigned to order. These numerous packages contain a quantity of valuables and other property of the ex-Royal family of France, which were saved at the period of the Revolution from pillage or destruction.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The total arrival of English wheat for our market this week, coastwise, has not exceeded 1630 quarters. To-day, the show of samples of both red and white was small; yet the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very dull state, at Monday's quotations. Nearly 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. This large supply had a dull effect upon the trade. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. The arrival of foreign barley has seen 19,880 quarters. That of English was small. All kinds of barley ruled dull, and grain samples were lower to put pass. Hail was very dull in sale, and somewhat lower to purchase. There have arrived, this week, upwards of 66,000 quarters of oats. The oat trade was consequently heavy, at a decline of 1s per quarter, at which several large parcels were disposed of. Beans, peas, and all other articles were almost nominal.

GRAIN.—English: wheat, 1630; barley, 1470; malt, 4490; oats, 1040; flour, 1560. Irish: oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 19,510; barley, 19,880; malt, —; oats, 65,640 quarters. Flour, 1600 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 30s to 47s; ditto, white, 44s to 53s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 46s; ditto, white, 44s to 47s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 27s to 28s; malt, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55s to 58s; brown ditto, 47s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 38s to 42s; Chevalier, 50s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; rough and cork, black, 16s to 19s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 27s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 33s to 34s; maple, 34s to 37s; white, 24s to 26s; boilers, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 42s; Suffolk, 34s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 36s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in seeds this week. Prices are somewhat uncertain.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 12s to 15s; flaxseed, 80s to 82s per cwt. Mustard-seed, 10s to 11s; white, 10s to 12s 6d. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten tenners. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £8 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 100s to 120s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Wheat.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 6½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 9d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 26s 4d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 31s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 8d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 26s 5d; beans, 28s 1d; peas, 32s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Owing to the heavy imports the market privately is far from active, and prices are with difficulty supported. The public sales have gone off slowly.

Sugar.—Raw as well as refined sugar has met a dull inquiry this week, and the quotations have receded from 6d to 1s per cwt. Brown lump have sold at 49s 6d, and fair grocery, 50s to 51s per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds have ruled dull, and prices have been with difficulty supported.

Rice.—This article is a slow sale, at the late reduction in value.

Provisions.—The demand for Dutch butter is in a very inactive state, at barely last week's decline in the quotations; fine bay Friesland (nominal), at 90s to 94s; fine Holland, 80s to 82s per cwt. A fair business is doing in the middling qualities of Irish butter, at 68s to 69s per cwt; Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, firsts, 60s to 70s; Cork, 64s to 68s; Limerick, 54s to 62s; Waterford, 50s to 60s; and Sligo, 50s to 60s per cwt. English butter heavy, at drooping prices: fine new milk Dorset, 98s to 104s; middling ditto, 84s to 90s; old, 50s to 70s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 13s per dozen lbs. The best Irish bacon is firm, at an advance of 1s per cwt; all other kinds and heavy quality, at drooping prices, viz. from 5s 4d to 6s 6d per 5 lb. Limerick, small, 50s to 52s; and heavy, 50s per cwt landed; Irish lard middles are more in request, at full prices. Waterford bladdered lard firm, at 50s to 56s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is heavy, and prices have declined to 40s per cwt for P Y C on the spot, and 41s 3d to 41s 6d for forward delivery; town tallow, 40s 6d to 40s 9d per cwt. net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 8s to £1 13s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with fine hops, the demand for which was tolerably steady, at fully last week's quotations. The middling and inferior kinds of new, as well as old hops, were dull in sale, at barely stationary prices.—Sussex, pockets, £2 4s to £3 0s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 12s to £3 8s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 3s to £3 10s.

Coals (Friday).—Teas, 17s; Whitworth, 13s 3d; Hilda, 14s 3d; Adairs, 12s; Holywell Main, 14s; New Tansfield, 13s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 14s 9d; Morrison, 14s 9d; and Stewart's 17s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock, owing to the absence of the principal buyers and the sudden change in the weather, was excessively heavy, at almost nominal quotations—a large portion of the supply being turned out unsold. The numbers of sheep were not to say large, yet they exceeded the wants of the butchers. All breeds were very dull, and in some instances, the currencies gave way 2d per 8 lb. The extreme value of the best old Downs, in the wool, was 4s 4d; out of the wool, 3s 8d per 8 lb. Lambs were in fair average supply, and heavy quality, at drooping prices, viz. from 5s 4d to 6s 6d per 5 lb. Calves were a slow sale, and lower to purchase. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at the late decline in value. Milch cows were heavy, at from 11½ to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per Sib to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 740; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 4500; calves, 192; pigs, 27. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 84; sheep, 130; calves, 60; Scotch calves, 310; sheep, 360.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were extremely heavy, and prices were not supported. The supplies were on the increase.

Per Sib by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s to 6s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 26.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Derby.—Southern Division.—William Mundy, of Markeaton, in the county of Derby, Esq., in the room of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

R J GOSS, Sidney-street, Stepney, victualler. J E CURTIS, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, printer. J REID, Edgware-road, draper. T NUNN, Colchester, coal-merchant. H WILLIAMS, Park-place, Kensington-roses, ironmonger. J REDINGTON, Moreton, Essex, miller. T MANDELS, High-row, Knightsbridge, victualler. H DUNK, Chatham, Kent, brewer-merchant. A B CALLENDER, Alding-street, City, corn-factor. J B ASKEWILL, Ludlow, Shropshire, linen-draper. COOPER, Newcastle-under-Lyme, smallware-dealer. E HANSTEN, Abbott's Bromley, Staffordshire, harness-maker. R ROBERTS, Texteth-park, Lancashire, grocer. J FORBES, Whitehaven, mercer. J SIM and SON, Braithwaite, Cumberland, woollen-manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J YOUNG, jun, Glasgow, merchant. D M'ARTHUR, Greenock, woollendrapier. JANET DUNSMOKE, Millisle, Wigtonshire, shipowner.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 29.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Christian Bruce Reid as Consul at Newcastle, and of F M Faulkner as Vice-Consul at Folkestone, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 28.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev Archibald Stewart to the church and parish of Glasserton, in the presbytery and county of Wigton, the same being vacant by the death of Mr Samuel MacLachlan, late minister thereof.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

5th Dragoon Guards: Cornet C W Goad to be Lieutenant, vice Sandford; C A D Halford to be Cornet, vice Goad. 7th: Cornet N Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Cramer; W W Lamb to be Cornet, vice Chichester.

5th Foot: Assist-Surg E J Burton, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Gall. 6th: Lieut-Gen Sir J Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Field-Marshal Sir G Nugent, G.C.B.; Lieut W A Stratton to be Captain, vice Otway; Ensign J H F Elkington to be Lieutenant, vice Stratton; C W Price to be Ensign, vice Elkington. 12th: Major W Ball to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Glo-er; Brigadier-Major A Home to be Major, vice Bell; Lieut R Atkinson to be Captain, vice Home; Ensign H A Norris to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson; T E Miller to be Ensign, vice Norris. 25th: Assist-Surg F Clarke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burton. 26th: F Douglas, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Clarke. 28th: Ensign W G Shute to be Lieutenant, vice Lonsworth; J G Turner to be Ensign, vice Shute. 29th: Ensign W L D Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Meigs; W Congreve to be Ensign, vice Smith. 45th: F J Castle to be Ensign, vice Gulk. 50th: Major-General Sir D S L Hill, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut-General Sir J Gardiner, K.C.B. 51st: Ensign S A Cleve to be Adjutant, vice Bentley. 62nd: Surgeon W L Langley, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Wood. 66th: Lie



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**ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS and**  
SHOW ROOMS.—JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by distinct appointment to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Halkin-street West, Bozgrave-square, London; and Constitution-hill, Birmingham.

**BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—CAUTION**  
to the PUBLIC.—The following has appeared in several late American papers:—"The public of London should be on their guard against a spurious copy of Banvard's great painting of the Mississippi River, which has been got up by a party of speculators who have already sailed for Europe with the intention of painting it off on the British public as the original."—BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PAINTING is EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every Morning at Half-past Two, and Evening at Half-past Seven. This is by far the largest painting ever executed by man, shewing a country extending over 3000 miles, from the Rocky Mountains to the City of New Orleans. Admission: lower seats, Two Shillings; gallery, One Shilling. Doors open half-an-hour before commencing.

**COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street,**  
and No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings. Established 1807.  
It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Lady-Day, that the same should be paid on or before the 9th of April. The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several agents.

The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.  
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

**UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS**  
MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
**THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, EAST**  
INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

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Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every station of life, and for every part of the world, upon particularly favourable terms. Persons assured in this office may change from one company to another without forfeiting their policies.

A Bonus, amounting to 30 per Cent. on the actual value of the policies, was apportioned to the assured at the first Septennial Meeting, held in the year 1844.  
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Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, on peculiarly favourable terms. Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such policies effectual securities.

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All the Company's engagements are guaranteed by an ample subscribed and paid up capital.

Prospectuses and the necessary forms of proposal, with every information, may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's offices.

A liberal commission allowed to solicitors and agents in every branch of business.

The Company grants a fee for the opinion of the medical referee named by each proposer for assurance.  
H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

**DECLARATION OF BONUS.**

THE CORPORATION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE give Notice, that, in conformity with the system of Participation in Profits adopted in December, 1841, they have declared a BONUS on all Policies effected subsequently to that year, for the whole term of life, which were subsisting on the 31st December, 1848, and on which three or more annual premiums had then been paid. The following TABLE shows the amount of BONUS on British Policies for the Sum of £1000 each, which had been Seven Years in force on December 31, 1848:—

Age when Assured	Annual Premium.	Amount of Premiums paid.	Bonus by addition to the sum Assured.	Bonus by reduction of Premium FOR THE REST OF LIFE.
30	26 12 6	186 7 6	102	3 4 3
35	29 12 6	209 7 6	106	3 15 7
40	34 0	238 0 0	113	4 13 7
45	39 0 0	273 0 0	121	5 17 1
50	45 7 6	312 12 6	135	7 14 3
55	53 2 6	371 17 6	149	10 4 8
60	63 12 6	445 7 6	168	14 5 7
65	78 7 6	548 12 6	188	21 13 7

Assurances may be effected with the Corporation for any amount not exceeding £10,000 on the lives of persons in every station of life.

The Governors and Directors feel persuaded that the Public will be disposed to manifest their confidence in this Corporation, which has maintained a high position during a period EXCEEDING A CENTURY AND A QUARTER; affords unquestionable Security by its prudently invested Capital-Stock; and distributes among Life Policies a share of its Profits, resulting in a liberal and useful return, which advantageously bears comparison with those obtained from other offices.

**FIRE ASSURANCES** are effected upon every kind of Property.  
ALEXANDER GREEN, Secretary.  
February 5th, 1849.

**THE ALBION PLATE-GLASS**

COMPANY.  
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.  
Capital, £50,000, in 2000 Shares of £25 each, with power to increase to £150,000.  
Deposit, £2 2s. 6d. per Share.  
TUESDAYS.

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Messrs. Shearman and Slater, No. 23, Great Tower-street, City.

**MANAGER.**—Mr. Henry Howard, Plaistow, Essex.

Within the last twelve years the sales of Plate Glass have increased from 7000 to 70,000 ft. per week; the price has not increased 50 per cent. in the last twenty years; whilst the increase in consumption has amounted to 1400 per cent.

Sir Robert Peel, prior to abolishing the glass duties, in 1845, declared in Parliament, "If you give full and unobstructed freedom to the capital and enterprise of this country, with its peculiar advantage of command of the command of the world, the glass trade will supply almost the whole world."—Times, Feb. 15, 1845.

This opinion is now confirmed by experience, which has proved that the much-dreaded foreigner is unable to compete with the British manufacturer in this market, and must, therefore, in all the great markets of the world, give way to the superiority of British enterprise and the successful result of Sir Robert Peel's measure are clearly shown by the greatly-reduced prices to the public, the increased and increasing demand, and the large profits realised by the English manufacturer.

The present Company, not interfering with existing establishments, but copying their excellencies, and carefully avoiding their defects, will, by a superior application of machinery, and adoption of important scientific improvements, be enabled "not only to construct works at about half the cost of similar undertakings, but also to carry them on at decreased permanent charge.

Whilst the increased consumption of Plate Glass in the Home Trade has been enormous, the last annual Parliamentary return on glass, 1848, may be taken as evidence of the increase of the exports of 1847 over those of 1846 as being

In Looking-Glasses, 49 per cent.  
In Plate Glass, 110 per cent.

The locality of London having been proved to be peculiarly favourable to this manufacture, the Directors have agreed for the purchase of an eligible plot of fresh land, which being bounded by the River Thames and North Woolwich Railway, commands both those desirable means of communications, in addition to a good ordinary road. Other important arrangements are in active progress with eminent contractors, whereby the works may be completed so as to furnish Glass for the market within twelve months from the commencement. The Plans, which have been laid down from long practical experience, are so arranged, that, by a judicious concentration of power to labour and machinery, the operations of the Company may, on the scale chosen, be hereafter carried out to an extent greater than that of any other establishment.

This undertaking, which, as an investment, presents unusually large and permanent advantages, was brought before the public in the panic of 1847, and during that eventful crisis the bona fide applications were far more than half the required capital.

In order to enable the Directors to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity arising from the season of the year, and the increasing price of the materials, the Directors have determined to determine to close the subscription List within a brief period.

Applications to be made to the Directors, at the Company's Offices, 25, Abchurch-lane, or to the Secretary, H. SHEARMAN, Secretary. Offices, No. 4, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, City.

**PIANOFORTES**, the best of every description, English and Foreign, for SALE and HIRE, at CHAMBER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

**PIANOFORTES.**—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIER'S, 23, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid toned Pianos, with 64 Octaves, Metallic Plate, G.F. Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM,**  
LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM.—Mr. LENNART, 140, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candelsticks, Inkstands, beautiful inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

**HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES**, jewelled in four holes, with maintaining power, and all the modern improvements, in elegantly engraved cases, for £5 15s. Also, highly-finished Silver Watches, engraved dials, &c., with movements equal to the above, for £3 5s. A written warranty given. Old gold, plate, and watches purchased or taken in exchange.—HAWLEY and Co., 251, High Holborn, sons of the late Thos. Hawley, 73, Strand.—Observe: The only Watchmakers and Jewellers in London of that name.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER**  
WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Two-penny Stamp.

**WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.**—T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET, describing the construction of the various watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis on application personally, or by post.

T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.**—T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Chains.  
T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and CORNER DISHES.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of new elegant silver-plated dinner tables, and other articles, of the best of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom postage free.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Portland Pattern, lastest only	The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly engraved
Strong Silver Tea-pot .. £12 15 0	Strong Silver Teapot .. £15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 7 4 0	Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt 8 5 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 0 0	Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt 5 10 0
Ditto Coffee-pot .. 16 10 0	Ditto Coffee-pot .. 17 10 0

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of patterns, from £34 upwards. Any article may be had separately; and a Catalogue of Prices, with drawings, will be forwarded gratis, per post, to any part of Great Britain or the colonies.

**S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES**  
—the same movements in Silver Cases at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, Cornhill, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four-holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post free upon receipt of post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B. The large profit usually charged upon watches has induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPoons and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and Sons take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in silver are now made in Sarl's and Sons in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

**A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD**  
WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Morocco case, for £8 10s. very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelve-months' trial allowed: the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

**PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER** beg to submit to the nobility and gentry an entirely new Parasol for this season, called the "Patent Swiss Parasol," of which the style and make is particularly new and elegant. It will be sold retail and fringed at 10s. 6d. each, or unlined at 6s. 6d. each. W. and J. S. also respectfully submit an inspection of their extensive stock of Fancy Silk Parasols, suitable for the carriage, promenade, garden, or seaside.—140, Regent-street; 91, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 40, Cornhill.

**LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.—W. FORD**  
begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Nobility and Gentry that he has prepared several new styles of Riding-Habits for the season, and will be happy to send drawings of the same, accompanied by printed directions for self-measurement (per post) to country residents who may not be visiting London.—W. FORD, Habit Maker to the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess and Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, 10, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

**THE NEW SPRING SILKS.**  
Patterns sent (free of expense) to any part of the Kingdom.  
VERY

**GLACE, STRIPED, FIGURED,**  
and CHECKED SILKS.  
at 19s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the full dress, usually sold at £3.  
The Richest Glace, Striped, and Figured Foul de Soies, at 35s. the full dress.  
Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.  
N.B. Black Glace, Watered, and Broche silks equally cheap.

**THE SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1849.**  
KING and SHEATH  
beg to announce that, on and after Monday next, they will shew their new Registered

**BROCADED POUF DE SOIES,**  
at £1 17s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d. the full dress.  
Manufactured at an immense Expence with a Double Face, so that Two Dresses can be made out of one.

Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.  
Address, KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

N.B.—The Richest Black and Coloured French Satins, 7 wide, at £3 15s. the full dress, usually sold at £8.

**LINENAPERS to the QUEEN.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1778.

**WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS.**  
JOHN CAPPEL and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence. Materials good, needlework excellent, and prices economical.  
Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.  
Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.  
LISIT, with PRICES, sent to LADIES on application.

**BONNETS—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To**  
LADIES who are cash purchasers and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, compare the following prices:—Ferry Velvet Bonnets richly trimmed (in all colours), Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each; French Satin or Glace Silk, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.; Mourning, Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, Patent Cape, 9s. 3d. to 14s. 9d.; Widow's Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 16s. 9d. to 21s.; Paris Chape for Ladies, only 10s. each; Flower and Ribbon Chape for Ladies, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from. Durable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s. 1d. each; Fine Durable, 4s. 1d. Children's Leghorn Hats and Dumbells in endless variety and equally cheap, for cash only, at CHAMBERN HOUSE, No. 6, Gracechurch-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, D. WOOLLEY and Company.

**HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.**—This important article of diet, for children and invalids, has been analysed by the most eminent chemists in London, and found to contain a larger proportion of nutritious properties than any other description of diet before the public. The packets and cases contain opinions of the first medical authority as to the value of this food for the use of the sick. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and Italian warehousemen, grocers, and tea dealers, in packets of 1s. and 2s. each; also family cases at 7s. 6d.—Observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed "JAS. HARD'S," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

**CROSBY-HALL VAULTS.—PORT and**  
SHERRY, each of very excellent quality, at 28s. per Dozen. Bottles 2s.; and Hampers 1s. per Dozen. Marsala, per Quarter Pipe, 41l. 11s. 6d. per dozen.—CURRIALL and SON, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s per Dozen;**  
Pinta, 24s., from Epervay and Rheims. Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s.; Superior, 30s. Amontillado Sherry, 48s. and 60s. Old Port, from first-rate shippers, 30s. 36s. 42s. and 48s., according to age. Pure St. Julien Claret, 28s. per Dozen.—HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Importers, &c., 155, Reg



TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE  
BY FIRE.

ONE of the most rapidly destructive conflagrations that has occurred in the metropolis for some years broke out on Thursday evening, about half-past five o'clock, and resulted in the entire demolition of the Olympic Theatre, and the partial destruction of upwards of a dozen other buildings.

The flames were first seen from the outside of the theatre by a constable, who lodged at a house in Wych-street, the back windows of which overlooked the theatre. As he was passing up stairs he noticed a dense body of smoke pouring from the roof.

Messengers were instantly dispatched in all directions for the engines, but before sufficient time had elapsed for one engine to reach the scene, the whole of the roof, gallery, and boxes, were in a general body of flames; and so intense did the heat become that six or seven houses in Craven-buildings, with the Pavilion Tavern, in Newcastle-street, and several other houses, caught fire simultaneously.

Numerous engines soon arrived, and not a moment was lost in setting them to work; but, notwithstanding that the supply of water was most abundant, and nearly a dozen engines were in full operation, the flames continued to spread most fiercely in various directions. The firemen mounted the roofs of the houses not on fire, and by that means were enabled to extinguish the flames in the Pavilion Tavern, and also to keep them from spreading further in the direction of Craven-buildings, although it was several hours before the fire in those last-named premises was wholly extinguished.

The main body of fire in the theatre continued to blaze until a fearful crash was heard, caused by the falling of the gallery and boxes. This had hardly subsided when the roof fell in.

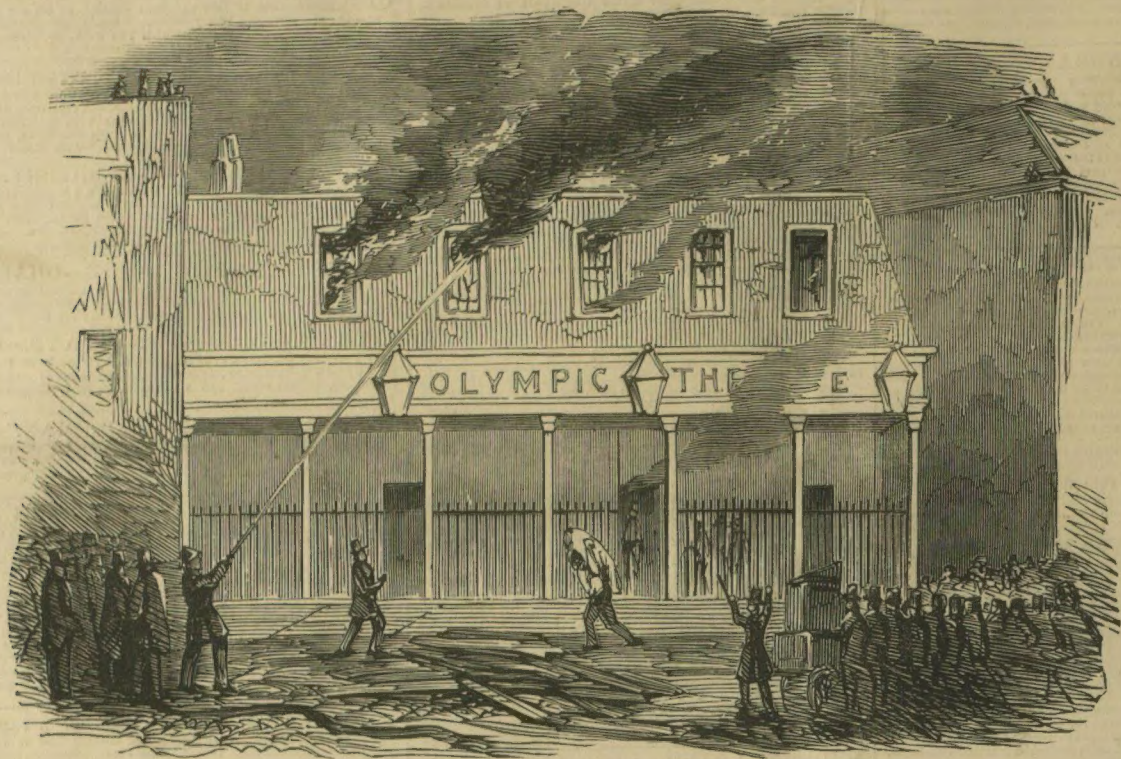
By eight o'clock the fire was so far got under as to allay all fear of extension. The following particulars connected with the origin of the fire were stated to our reporter by a gentleman connected with the theatre. Mr. Sterling, the stage manager, whilst standing on the stage, had his attention directed to the curtain, and saw flames running up the lining. He immediately called the carpenters together, and told them to cut the leech lines. The men mounted the wings, and having divided the cords, the curtain partially fell, but the lines still remaining on the other side of the curtain the flames mounted upwards into the machinery, and very soon they extended to the lawn coverings of the boxes and gallery, so that in less than five minutes every part of the theatre was fired.

The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a boy in lighting the gas at the first wing. The lamps at that time being turned towards the stage, and the curtain at the same time being withdrawn, and overhanging the lamps, the curtain took fire, and instantly communicated it to the wing.

The theatre was insured in the County Fire-office; but nothing belonging to Mr. Davidson, the lessee, or any of the actors was insured.

To give an idea of the rapidity of the catastrophe, a Correspondent states that he was passing the Theatre at twenty minutes after five o'clock, at which time there was, externally, no appearance of fire; and within half an hour he witnessed, from the parapet of a house in the Strand, the falling in of the Theatre roof.

The exertions of the Fire Brigade were unwearying; but their efforts to save the property were unavailing.



THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, WYCH-STREET, STRAND, DESTROYED BY FIRE, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29.



THE FIRE BRIGADE.—THE ENGINES.



THE FIRE BRIGADE.—SCALING-LADDERS, HOSE, ETC.

We subjoin a brief Sketch of the history of the Theatre.

The Olympic Theatre, originally the Olympic Pavilion, was situated in Wych-street, Strand, on the site of Drury-house, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; whence Drury-lane. In the next century it was possessed by Earl Craven, by whom it was rebuilt. It was next a public-house, bearing the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, the Earl's admired mistress. In 1806, the house was taken down, and the ground purchased by Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road, who built thereon the present theatre, for horsemanship, &c., and called it the Olympic Pavilion, the performances being similar to those at the Amphitheatre. Astley sold it to Mr. Elliston, whose proprietorship of the Olympic was the most successful scene in his enterprising life. Here he produced "Rochester," founded on a celebrated French anecdote in the life of Henry V., subsequently adapted at Covent-Garden as "Charles the Second." At the Olympic, Mr. Elliston played Rochester, and Mrs. Edwin the Countess of Lovelace, for nearly one hundred successive nights, and drew almost all the rank and fashion of London to a theatre that had previously been considered low. Added to this was the advantage of a regular drama, and a company from the patent houses: and such was the tide of fortune at the Olympic and Sans Pareil Theatres at this period, that the managers of Drury-lane and Covent-garden memorialised the Lord Chamberlain on the grievance. Mr. Elliston's splendid success enabled him to embark into the fluctuations of Drury-lane Theatre, and the Olympic was let for a time. In 1822-23, it was under the management of Mr. Egerton; and the spirited performances of Mrs. Egerton, in melodramas, proved very fortunate. It then fell into the hands of a succession of speculators, till it was purchased by the assignees of Mr. Elliston by the late Mr. John Scott.

At length, the theatre was let to Madame Vestris, under whose tasteful management it proved a very profitable speculation; the tide of popularity once more set in towards the Olympic, its success reminding one of the good-fortune of Elliston upon the same spot. At length, Madame Vestris relinquished her tenancy, and removed to Covent Garden Theatre. Since this period, the Olympic has been let to parties far too numerous for us to chronicle. The leasehold and management of Mr. Davidson have, it is understood, been successful. His tenancy was fast drawing to a close, and the performances advertised for Thursday (the evening of the fire) were "for the Benefit of Mr. Bender, and the Last Night but One of the Season."

The exterior of the theatre was the least slightly of all the London theatres, and for inconvenience of situation it was unmatched. The engraving shows the principal frontage, in Wych-street. The interior was circular in plan, with one entire circle of boxes, and half-tiers level with the gallery, and the usual private and stage boxes; and the pit was spacious.

Many favorites of the public have gained their popularity at the Olympic. In the list we find Elliston and Mrs. Edwin, Oxberry, Pearman, Kesley, Fitzwilliam, and Power: all prior to Madame Vestris's occupation. Miss Foote, Liston, and, we believe, Mrs. Orger, last played here; and Mr. Charles Mathews here made his first appearance upon any stage. Mr. Farren was also one of the Vestris company; and, we believe, he had just concluded an agreement to become lessee of the theatre for a term. Mr. Charles Kean and Miss Ellen Tree have also played here.

It is related that when Astley was about to build the theatre, after his Amphitheatre, in Lambeth, was destroyed by fire, he applied to King George III. to give him the timbers of a man-of-war for materials. Old Astley being a favourite with his Majesty, he having rendered some service to the State at the time of the French war, the King gave him the old ship called *La Ville de Paris*, in which William IV. went out as midshipman. Out of the timbers of this ship was the theatre erected; and on its completion, George III. presented Astley with a splendid chandelier. The masts of the vessel formed the flies, and they withstood the fire on Thursday evening until after the roof fell in.